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SPANISH MARXIST-LENINIST CP DELEGATION LEAVES AFTER VISIT

AU242047 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Within the framework of the friendly relations and the existing internationalist cooperation between the AWP and the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Spain, a delegation of that party led by Julio Moreda, member of the secretariat of the party Central Committee, paid a visit to our country at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee. Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and secretary of the AWP Central Committee, had talks with the Spanish comrades on a number of international problems and mutual experience in the struggle against imperialism, social imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction, as well as on other questions of mutual interest. The talks were characterized by a complete unity of views and the internationalist spirit which exists between the two parties. The talks were attended by Gafur Cuci, AWP Central Committee member, and Piro Bita, director of the AWP Central Committee Foreign Affairs Directorate.

During its stay in our country, the delegation of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Spain visited the districts of Tirana, Lezhe, Shkoder and Durres where it met leading cadres and various workers. Wherever it went, the delegation was warmly welcomed. The delegation of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Spain has left our country.

ZERI I POPULLIT CRITICIZES U.S., USSR, PRC ON IRAN

AU181645 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 18 Apr 80

[ZERI I POPULLIT Exposes the Fresh Threats of the U.S. Imperialists Against Iran"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 18 (ATA)--In one of its editorials published of late ZERI I POPULLIT exposes the fresh threat of U.S. imperialists against Iran and supports the resolute stand of the Iranian people.

The "Hostages Question" Is Only the Pretext Behind Which the U.S. Imperialists Aim at Reestablishing Their Destroyed Neocolonialist Positions in Iran

The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes that the U.S. imperialists are striving to justify the arrogance and the kindling of their anti-Iranian hysteria by speculating with the known question of the imprisonment of the staff of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, which during all the time has been the headquarters which assisted the shah to surpress and plunder the people, an espionage and diversion hearth against Iran. But the "hostages question" is only the pretext, behind which they want to cling on to realize their genuine aims: The regaining of their destroyed neocolonialist positions and the stamping out of the revolution in Iran, which serves as an inspiring example also for the other Muslim peoples. Through the new menacing measures that are announced, Carter shows not only the permanent and unchangeable aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism against Iran, but also his fear of the popular insurrections in the Middle East area and in other regions where the American neocolonialist monopolies rule. He does not feel sure, hence, he is forced to gnash his teeth to menace and blackmail with intervention and war everywhere "the U.S. vital interests" are endangered. Through the threats against Iran Carter wants to give heart to the vassal cliques in those countries, which are jeopardized to be overthrown by the peoples, and to tell them that their destiny to remain in power lies only in the U.S. military support and in the complete submission to the United States.

The new actions of U.S. imperialism against Iran show once more that the policy of force and armed interference, not only that does not change, but it is intensified and expanded. "The use of U.S. strength and the readiness of President to use it if need be, stated the adviser and inspirer of the foreign policy of Carter, Brzezinski, not long ago, are not inconsiderable statements either for our country or for the countries of the other side."

Here, it is quite evident U.S. cynicism with which the "democratic" policy, the defence of "the sovereignty of the peoples", the defence of "the human rights", so much clamorously advertised by Carter, are treated. The peoples of the world are openly threatened with attacks from "the American force", in case they impair the interests of the United States and the zones of influence of the dollar, established also through force in various regions of the world.

The Carter Doctrine Has Revealed its Aims, the Ensuring of the American Domination in the Whole Area of the Middle East

The Carter doctrine carried into effect now through the sanctions and embargo imposed on Iran, through the dispatch of the navy in the Persian Gulf, the creation of new military bases in the region of the Indian Ocean, the large scale manoeuvres allegedly to avert the Arab-Israeli conflict, has openly uncovered its goals, the establishment of U.S. domination in all the Middle East zone, rich in oil and of a major strategic importance as well as the attack against the peoples who have risen or are rising to fight for their national and social liberation, against imperialist and colonialist oppression and exploitation.

The U.S. Is Seeking To Exploit the Events in Iran in Order To Strengthen its Own Domination Also on Their Allies, NATO Etc.

The United States seeks to exploit the events in Iran on a broader plane. It is trying to avail itself of this opportunity so that to strengthen its domination over its allies too, of NATO and other countries, to make them too join their anti-Iranian crusade. As for imperialism, the grave actual crisis which has the world in its grip as well as the rising revolution of the peoples, should be subdued, defeated. But, actually, the United States is not feeling itself so powerful. Therefore it wants NATO, Japan, the entire Western Europe etc. consider the U.S. interests as theirs and fight to the end in their defence. Now, the Americans do not seek only "solidarity" for "the problem of the hostages", as the European council expressed itself at its meeting a few days ago in Lisbon, but full unity with the United States, the implementation of the same sanctions, the performance of the same actions against Iran. The United States, Carter stated, defends Europe, but on its part, Western Europe should fight to defend the U.S. interests in Asia, Africa and elsewhere. As for U.S. imperialism, the events and interests of both sides are interlaced with one another and Western Europe must not leave America alone in the role of the international gendarme. According to Carter, all together must become gendarmes, not only in "the defence" of Western Europe but also in the defence of U.S. interests, outside Europe. In other words, U.S. imperialism wants its European allies to remain in line and keep pace with Carter, as China of Deng Xiaoping and Hua Guofeng is actually acting.

The European Allies Retain Reserves Towards the U.S. Stands and Actions

European allies fight first of all for their interests and it is quite natural for them to retain reserves towards the U.S. stands and actions.

But it is natural too, that these reserves, disagreements and contradictions increase and aggravate alongside the intensification and deepening of the anti-imperialist and antineocolonialist struggle of the peoples. The anti-imperialist struggle of the Iranian people is one of these factors.

The capitalist states which are supplied with oil by Iran will experience very grave consequences for themselves, if they submit to the American dictate, because the political and economic crisis which has them in its grip will be further aggravated. This would lead to the lowering of their pseudo-democratic personality, of the independence and sovereignty. At the same time they should cope with the revolts of their peoples and especially of the working class on which the burden of the crisis will more heavily weigh.

Is There Any Secret Agreement Between the Americans and the Soviets?

U.S. imperialism threatens Iran at a time when the Soviet Union has invaded Afghanistan through the force of arms. Carter has announced several sanctions against the Soviets, but these can be easily surmounted by the Soviet Union through the trade with the other capitalist states. The Soviet socialimperialists have made themselves felt at home in Afghanistan and do not intend to go away at their will. They have encircled Iran from the north, east and southeast, while the U.S. is trying to reestablish its imperialist positions in Iran. Perhaps, is there any secret agreement between the Americans and the Soviets on the division of the zones of influence, naturally not without contradictions and frictions? Does any U.S. military adventure against Iran give rise to and open the road to the Soviet socialimperialists to penetrate in zones defined before hand with the Americans and at the expense of the Iranian Republic?

Socialimperialist China Supports the Aggressive Policy of American Imperialism

Socialimperialist China supports the whole political aggressive line of U.S. imperialism against Iran, as well as the concrete measures it has adopted towards that country. But it is manoeuvring not to come out openly in defence of the United States, in order not to be exposed as the most zealous ally of America in the eyes of the countries of the Middle East, Asia, Africa etc., where it too aims at expanding its hegemony. These manoeuvres place it in a difficult position and expose further more its proimperialist policy of a great chauvinist power.

The Iranian People Are Invincible because the Cause They Are Fighing for Is Invincible

In order to achieve their goals, the enemies of the Iranian revolution are employing the whole arsenal of weapons they have at their disposal. But the Iranian people are invincible, because the cause they are fighting for is invincible.

The strengthening of the internal front is a great guarantee to foil the hostile activity and intrigues of U.S. imperialism, Soviet socialimperialism and international reaction. We are convinced that the Iranian people too will find a major force in the internal unity to face the enemies and forge ahead.

Through their secret agency, the U.S. imperialists and Soviet socialimperialists instigate in Iran division between the various forces and nationalities and endeavour to weaken the unity of the people towards the external danger.

In front of the actual external danger menacing Iran, the internal contradictions should not become a hindrance to achieve the unity against the actions of imperialism and socialimperialism.

The Iranian People Have Also in Their Hands the Arm of Oil and Its Efficient and Wise Use Constitutes an Important Factor to Cope With the Blockade, To Hit the Enemies and Defend the Country

Likewise the Iranian people have in their hand the arm of oil and its efficient and wise use constitutes an important factor to cope with the blockade, to hit the enemies and defend the country from the threats by U.S. imperialism and its reactionary tools.

The U.S. Imperialists and the Soviet Socialimperialists Are Striving To Impede the Achievement of the Unity of the Middle East Muslim Peoples. The Muslim Arab Peoples and States Must Defend the Iranian People

The newspaper writes further on: The Iranian people are not alone in their struggle. They have on their side all those who fight for their national and social liberation, against the oppression and exploitation by the imperialist superpowers. Particularly, the peoples of the broad region of the Middle East who are directly threatened by the allround political economic and military interference of the superpower should unite with Iranian people. The struggle of the Iranian people against the imperialism of the United States directly serves also the strengthening of their national freedom, independence and sovereignty. The victory in this struggle is a victory of all the freedom loving people. U.S. imperialists and Soviet socialimperialists are hatching up many intrigues in the Middle East. Their chief aim, particularly now when they are openly clashing with Iran, is to impede the achievement of the unity of the Middle East Muslim people. Today, this unity does not exist and the two imperialist superpowers are responsible for this. In these conditions, the Arab peoples and their states would make a great historic mistake, if they willy nilly will allow to play precisely the role the imperialist powers wish. The split and involvements of these countries in this play will be only at the advantage of the superpowers and world capitalism. Thus, the imperialists not only hit the Iranian revolution but they ensure as well the Arab oil in order to overcome the great energy crisis. Just as Carter demands from his allies to support America in its struggle against Iran, so must the Muslim Arab peoples and states support the Iranian people against the United States. The Muslim peoples of the Middle East, be they Sunnite, Shi'ite or of other sects, must not fall in the traps of world capitalism which incites religious distinctions to set the peoples against each other.

The Albanian People Are Fully Convinced That the Victory Will Belong to the Iranian People

The Albanian people resolutely condemn the fresh hostile acts by U.S. imperialism against Iran and approve the resolute stand of the Iranian people and Ayatollah Khomeyni against the aggressive threats of imperialism. Ayatollah Khomeyni's words that the Iranian people must be glad of the fact that the U.S. cut off diplomatic relations with Iran, are completely reasonable. It is 36 years that Albania does not maintain diplomatic relations with the U.S. and is doing much better without it. Therefore the Iranian people may also live very well because with the cutting off of the diplomatic relations there is liquidated a dangerous centre of espionage and diversion such as the embassies or the so-called "centres of information" of the U.S. These "centres of information" become very dangerous in undermining that state which admits them as well as dangerous to its neighbours.

He who favours such acts by U.S. imperialism or provides favourable conditions for the Soviet socialimperialists, he commits tragic mistakes which will cost dearly to him and to the others.

The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes in conclusion: Our people are fully convinced that the valiant and freedom loving people in Iran will destroy the savage attacks by U.S. imperialism as they will foil also the aims of the Soviet socialimperialists and other imperialists. They are sure that victory will belong to the revolution, to the Iranian people.

SUPERPOWERS ACCUSED OF DEVELOPING CHEMICAL WEAPONS

AU241026 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 24 Apr 80

["Billions of Dollars and Rubles To Prepare Aggressions Against Peoples"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 24 (ATA)--The two superpowers, U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, have been plunged into a feverish race in the field of chemical weapons production, too.

The U.S. imperialists have already accumulated large quantities of chemical substances and are trying to further develop the chemical weapons. For the 5 coming years, they have allocated a sum worth of 1.3 billion dollars to develop these arms. The Soviet social-imperialists, too, do not lag behind in the development of chemical weapons. According to assertions, they have 350,000 tons of chemical substances in their arsenals.

The development and utilisation of chemical weapons is being done at the time when the two superpowers are engaged in a series of bargainings on the socalled prohibition of the production of chemical weapons, which are presented by the imperialist-revisionist propaganda as another step with regard to the achievement of "disarmament". Just as in the other fields, the two superpowers have used these bargainings in their attempts to deceive the peoples and to lower their vigilance. Under the guise of these bargainings, they have continued the armaments race.

BRIEFS

DANISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION--A Danish delegation of the revolutionary opposition trade union led by (Soren Becker) arrived in our country cn 24 April to attend the May Day celebrations at the invitation of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions. The delegation was met at the airport by Farije Salicaj, secretary of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 24 Apr 80 AU]

U.S. ATTEMPT TO FREE HOSTAGES 'IRRESPONSIBLE ACTION'

AU250844 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Jody Powell, the White House spokesman, has reported that the United States has unsuccessfully attempted to save the U.S. hostages in Tehran through military means. Powell added that this operation failed because of a technical failure. Two U.S. military aircraft which intended to land on Iranian territory collided while landing and eight members of the crew ere killed. All U.S. servicemen who participated in the operation have been withdrawn from Iran.

White House spokesman Powell also said that President Carter, who immediately ordered the operation to be halted, bears full responsibility for making the decision to carry out this mission.

There are no more details at present, but in any case this irresponsible action for which President Carter so bombastically claimed responsibility, is further enhancing the tension in the Iranian-U.S. relations and [words indistinct].

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZHIVKOV VISIT TO SYRIA

Dinner Speech

JN212028 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Speech by Bulgarian State Council chairman Todor Zhivkov at evening banquet hosted in his honor by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus on 21 April 1980--read by announcer]

[Text] Honorable comrade president, dear Syrian friends: First of all, allow me and the comrades accompanying me to express our pleasure at being among our Syrian friends once again. I thank the secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, for his kind invitation to us to visit your noble and rejuvenating country.

I would like to express my gratitude for the great hospitality and cordial welcome accorded us by you and the citizens of your capital, Damascus, whose history goes back thousands of years. I would also like to express my thanks for the comrade president's sweet words about the Bulgarian people and the Bulgarian People's Republic. We accept all this as an expression of the friendly sentiments which the Syrian and Bulgarian peoples hold for each other.

I am pleased to say that the past 8 years have not wiped out the memories of our first meeting with the Syrian people. On the contrary, they have made that memory more vivid. I still recall the impressions left by our meeting with you, Mr President, and the talks we had in Damascus and Sofia. Those talks were distinguished by the mutual understanding and the closeness or similarity of our stands on many issues as well as our mutual aspiration to strengthen and develop the ties of friendship between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Syrian Arab Republic. Thus, the talks were mutually fruitful and beneficial.

I am confident that our current talks, which are being held in the same atmosphere of sincerity, confidence and constructive work, will open new and wider horizons for strengthening the cooperation between our two countries and peoples.

Only a few days ago, we celebrated together the 34th anniversary of the victory of your people in their long struggle for complete freedom and independence as well as social progress.

The Bulgarian people profoundly respect and sympathize with your struggle to liberate the Arab territories which were usurped by the Israeli aggressor and to protect your social and economic achievements from the aggressions of imperialism and reaction.

The Bulgarian people highly commend the Syrian people's efforts to build their homeland. The Bulgarian people sincerely respect Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, the secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic and chairman of the National Progressive Front, who is a prominent struggler for the sake of the victory of the just Arab cause. I am pleased to meet again with my dear friend Al-Asad.

Dear Syrian friends, for their part, the Bulgarian people are also exerting efforts to build their happy present and future. You are aware of the great achievements made by our people under the leadership of the BCP in socialist reconstruction during the past 35 years of free life. These peaceful successes are the result of the devoted work of the workers class, the rural workers and the intellectuals. Our peaceful successes are the result of the creative application of the great ideas of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the genius of scientific thinking and revolutionary work whose 110th birthday is celebrated by mankind today.

Indeed, our successes are great, but the historic tasks which we are hoping to achieve in building the developed socialist society in our country are even more far-reaching. As the old saying goes: A man who is building needs peace in order to build. It is necessary for him to live and work in an atmosphere of security and cooperation.

This is exactly why the peace-loving policy pursued by the socialist bloc countries stems from the nature of their social system. This is also why the Bulgarian People's Republic has been pursuing and will pursue in the future with perseverence and persistence and without compromise the policy of peace, security and cooperation in the Balkan area, Europe and the world.

Comrade President, the international situation has been critical recently, calling for real anxiety. Certain imperialist circles, backed by the reactionary forces which openly oppose detente and international understanding and cooperation, have been feverishly active. Since they have been unable to coexist with the great successes being made by the socialist bloc countries and the newly liberated and developing countries, these imperialist circles and reactionary forces have turned to strangulating the world revolutionary movement. Reaction's objective is very clear: to restore imperialism's war, economic and political strategies in the Near and Middle east and to divide the Arab peoples and to isolate them from their sincerest friends and allies, the socialist bloc countries.

The Bulgarian People's Republic has declared its position recently. I now want to declare clearly and firmly before you, dear friends, once again that the policy of the imperialist circles is dangerous and shortsighted. We strongly condemn it. The Bulgarian people strongly believe in detente. Peace must and can be preserved. Detente must and can be expanded and deepened. The Bulgarian People's Republic will strive in the future, as it has done so far, to effectively and constructively contribute toward the triumph of peace, detente and social progress.

Dear Syrian friends, we are especially concerned about the situation in the Middle East, where confrontation has continued for years and has intensified recently--especially after the Israeli aggression and the conclusion of the separate Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel--to threaten world peace and security. It is clear to everyone today that imperialism and Zionism are seeking through these treasonous accords to expand their military existence in the Middle East and to establish a new politico-military allance against the Arab and African national liberation movement.

Therefore, we join the Arab progressive forces in strongly rejecting and condemning the so-called peace treaty. We condemn all separate deals and negotiations between Egypt and Israel over the so-called autonomy for the Palestinians and the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations. These separate deals complicate and further delay the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Regarding the existing complicated situation, we also believe that it is necessary now more than at any time before for the progressive Arab forces and regimes to function in a unified anti-imperialist front to achieve a just and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis.

The Bulgarian People's Republic hails the resolutions of the conference of the countries participating in the front of steadfastness and confrontation which was held in Tripoli a few days ago. It also welcomes the resolutions of the foreign ministers' meeting in Damascus. Those resolutions constitute the appropriate answer to all those who seek to divide the Arab countries and peoples and to undermine the ties of friendship and cooperation between them and the socialist bloc countries.

We rightly appreciate the Syrian Arab Republic's role, especially your contribution, Comrade President, in strengthening the unity and solidarity of all nationalist democratic and progressive forces in the Arab countries in order to successfully confront the plots of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

Regarding the stand of the Bulgarian People's Republic on the Middle East question, this stand is principled and firm. There can be no just and lasting solution to the crisis without the complete unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the acknowledgement of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to determine their own destiny and to establish their own independent state, as well as guaranteeing the independence and security of all the countries in the region. The achievement of this solution calls for concerted efforts by all the parties concerned, with the equal participation of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Rest assured, dear Syrian friends, that you will always get the complete and honest support of the Bulgarian People's Republic in your struggle to remove the effects of the Israeli aggression and to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Honorable Comrade President, dear Syrian friends, I would like to thank you once again for your warm welcome and hospitality. We are sure that the current talks with contribute to the future development of Bulgarian-Syrian friendship and cooperation in the interest of peace and progress in the world.

Press Conference

JN241430 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1255 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Damascus, 24 April--Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov held a press conference today at the guest palace. The conference was attended by the Bulgarian party and government delegation. A large number of press reporters, Arab and international news agencies correspondents and the Bulgarian press mission were also present.

At the outset of the conference, Dr Sabir Falhut, the dean of journalists, welcomed Chairman Zhivkov, praising the struggle of the friendly Bulgarian people and their stand in supporting the Arab issues and just struggle. Dr Falhut also praised Chairman Zhivkov's prominent role in the international struggle movement.

Chairman Zhivkov expressed his thanks for being granted this opportunity to meet with the journalists and the press agency correspondents.

He said: I would like to express my deep gratitude to President Hafiz al-Asad for his invitation to visit this friendly and noble country and get acquainted with the achievements of the struggling Syrian Arab people. He conveyed the greetings of the Bulgarian people to the friendly Syrian people, wishing them more successes in building and developing Syria.

Afterwards, the Bulgarian State Council chairman answered questions by the journalists attending the conference. The questions dealt with the results of his visit to the Syrian Arab Republic, his talks with President Hafiz al-Asad on bilateral relations and scopes of cooperation in various fields and issues of common interest related to the Middle East.

Asked to appraise his talks in Damascus and their effect on the future of Syrian-Bulgarian relations, Chairman Zhivkov expressed his pleasure at the warm reception accorded him and the delegation during his visit to Syria. He described the visit as a big demonstration expressing Syrian-Bulgarian friendship, which is characterized by strong relations.

Describing the outcome of his talks with President Hafiz al-Asad, Chairman Zhivkov said it was very fruitful. He added: We discussed several issues related to developing bilateral relations and reviewed urgent matters of contemporary human interest as well as issues related to the Middle East question.

He pointed out that the outcome of his talks with President Hafiz al-Asad and those between the Syrian and Bulgarian sides were clearly expressed by the joint statement which will be issued at the end of the visit as well as by the agreements on the economic, trade and cultural cooperation signed between the two sides.

Chairman Zhivkov reiterated his extreme pleasure with the outcome of his talks, adding that these talks will constitute a new momentum for promoting the relations of friendship between Syria and Bulgaria.

He was asked about Bulgaria's stand on strengthening the relations of friendship with the liberation movements in the Middle East, Arabian Gulf and Indian Ocean areas in general and in Syria in particular, especially since these areas are facing U.S. imperialist attacks on international detente and world peace and security. He was also asked his opinion on fruitful ways to confront imperialist attacks on the Middle East and its pressure on Europe aimed against the freedom and interest of the peoples. Chairman Zhivkov was also asked about the role of the international community in facing the dangers of the Camp David accords to world peace and security.

Chairman Zhivkov answered by saying that all these questions were discussed during the talks in Syria. He added: We are well aware of the aggressive nature of imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, and its pressure in aggravating the international situation and thwarting the endeavors to establish a just peace in the area. All the imperialist attempts, he added, are aimed at aggravating the Middle East situation.

Condemning the defeatist course of Egyptian President as-Sadat, Chairman Zhivkov said that As-Sadat's capitulatory visit and its results, including the Camp David accords and the separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, have further complicated the situation in the Middle East and exacerbated tension in the international situation.

Chairman Zhivkov reiterated that the Arab nation will not give up or kneel.

He strongly welcomed the outcome and resolutions of the recent steadfastness and confrontation front summit conference in Tripoli, adding that he is confident that these resolutions constitute the mainstay for supporting the Arab nation's force in confronting capitulation, imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

Chairman Zhivkov expressed his support for the Arab nation's efforts to combat imperialism and to establish a just and lasting peace in the area. He also asserted the crucial role of the socialist bloc countries, headed by the Soviet Union, in supporting the Arab nation's just struggle and in championing its just issue.

Chairman Zhivkov expressed his high appreciation for Syria's efforts and its tenacious and principled stand in championing the just Arab issue against the imperialist-Zionist plots and schemes.

He also praised the prominent role of President Hafiz al-Asad in unifying the progressive, democratic and national forces against the imperialist and Zionist plots in the area.

Touching on the complicated international situation, Chairman Zhivkov said it is imperative to point out here that Carter's administration has managed to complicate the situation. This, he added, has created radical difficulties in international detente and has wrecked the exerted efforts aimed at putting an end to the international arms race. The U.S. attempts are aimed at expanding its military bases in the area so it can play a police role in the Arab homeland.

Chairman Zhivkov added: Nevertheless, thanks to our joint efforts--the efforts of the socialist bloc countries, the efforts of all wise politicians mand the efforts of the Arab nation--we will abort all the plots that are being concocted by U.S. imperialism and its NATO allies. We will also manage to expand international detente and stop the arms race.

Asked to assess [word indistinct] of the Middle East situation, Chairman Zhivkov asserted that this crisis can only be solved by Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and by allowing the Palestinians to exercise their legitimate rights and to determine their future and set up their independent state on their land.

Chairman Zhivkov expressed his doubts over the European initiatives. He added: We may welcome them and you may as well, but I believe they may be aimed at liquidating the Middle East crisis within the Camp David framework and that of marginal concessions.

In conclusion, Dr Falhut expressed his appreciation to Chairman Zhivkov for holding this conference and for declaring his country's solidarity with the just struggle and issue of our nation. Dr Falhut wished the friendly Bulgarian people further progress and successes and the Arab people further victories.

Return From Syria

AU241410 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Sofia, April 24 (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council, returned home.

Mr Todor Zhivkov was on an official and friendly visit to Syria at the head of a Bulgarian party and state delegation at the invitation of Mr Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Renaissance [Ba'th) Party and president of Syria.

The concluded visit revealed once again that Bulgaria is a loyal ally of the Arab peoples in their struggle for just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict, making at the same time a major contribution to the promotion of Bulgaro-Syrian friendly cooperation.

Like the two previous meetings of Mr Todor Zhivkov with President Hafiz al-Asad, this new one, too, manifested the traditional relations of trust, friendship and mutual understanding. The talks which covered a wide range of issues as well as the outlined plans for deepening the fruitful ties between the two countries, the exchanged views on basic problems of the international situation today, will indisputably stimulate a brisker development of friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Syria.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ALGERIAN FLN DELEGATION VISIT

LD241015 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 15 Apr 80 pp 1, 3

[APS report: "Activation of FLN-Bulgarian Communist Party Relations"]

[Text] Algiers--A joint communique was published simultaneously in Algiers and Sofia at the end of the official visit by Mr Ahmed ben Cherif, Politburo member, chairman of the Higher Council for Youth and Children and deputy chairman of the cadre commission, at the head of a large National Liberation Front [FLN] delegation to the Bulgarian People's Republic.

At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, an FLN delegation led by Mr Ahmed ben Cherif, FLN Politburo member, chairman of the Higher Council for Youth and Children and deputy chairman of the cadre commission of the FLN Central Committee visited the Bulgarian People's Republic from 8-12 April 1980. The head of the delegation was received by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council.

The delegation laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum.

In Sofia and in the Pazardzhik and Plovdiv regions, the Algerian guests met with party, economy and youth officials.

They visited economic enterprises and historic, cultural, tourist and other sites, and examined the Bulgarian people's achievements in building a developed socialist society.

The FLN delegation had talks with the BCP Central Committee delegation composed of Politburo member and BCP Central Committee Secretary Grisha Filipov; BCP Central Committee Secretary Dimitur Stanishev; BCP Central Committee secretary Georgi Atanasov; Vasil Tsanov, member of the BCP Central Committee, first deputy minister of agriculture and the food industry and chairman of the union of agricultural specialists; and Yordan Korov, deputy chief of the BCP Central Committee Foreign Policy and International Relations Department. Participating in the talks on the Algerian side were: Salim Saadi, member of the FLN Central Committee and minister of agriculture and agrarian reform; and Mohamed Soufi, member of the FLN Central Committee member and member of the National People's Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee.

Other officials of the Higher Council for Youth and Children and of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, attended, together with Algerian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Bulgaria Mohamed Bouzada.

During the talks, which took place in a climate of friendship and mutual understanding, there was an exchange of information on the two parties' activity and study of certain problems within the present international situation, along with the possibilities for the future development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the FLN and BCP and between the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and the Bulgarian People's Republic.

The BCP delegation members spoke of the activity of the party and the Bulgarian people as a whole toward implementing the 11th BCP Congress and the BCP national conference decisions, of the care shown for the education and instruction of the young, and of the foreign policy of the BCP and the Bulgarian People's Republic.

The FLN delegation valued highly the achievements of the Bulgarian people under BCP leadership in building a developed socialist society, and of the Bulgarian People's Republic's foreign policy, which serves to establish a climate of trust, friendship and understanding in the Balkans and to consolidate peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The FLN representatives spoke of the activity of their party and of the Algerian people toward implementing the main aims of the national charter, the Fourth FLN Congress decisions and Algerian socioeconomic transformations achieved by the Algerian people on their road to socialism and praised highly the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria's active anti-imperialist foreign policy and its contribution to the cohesion of the progressive forces of Africa and the Arab world.

Total Respect for the Right of the Saharan People

Studying the present international situation, the two parties expressed their concern at the growth in international tension--the result of imperialist and reactionary scheming. They emphasized their intention to pursue the struggle with all progressive anti-imperialist, peace-loving forces to consolidate the process of detente by endowing it with a universal and irreversible character, to end the arms race and to achieve general and complete disarmament.

Examining the Middle East situation, the two delegations again condemned categorically the U.S.-sponsored Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty, which have once more worsened the explosive situation in this region. They expressed their desire to continue the struggle for a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Middle East problem with the participation of all the parties involved, including the PLO, the Palestinian People's sole legitimate representative. The two parties believe that only the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to set up their own independent state, will achieve a just and lasting Middle East peace. The FLN and BCP representatives emphasized that for the success of the struggle for the Arab peoples' just cause there must be a greater cohesion and broader unity of action among anti-imperialist Arab forces and consolidation of their relations and cooperation with the world forces for peace and progress, particularly with the socialist community countries.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the historic victories of the national liberation movement and reaffirmed their solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America for genuine national independence, democracy and social progress.

The FLN and BCP delegations expressed their concern about the tension in northwest Africa and emphasized the need for a rapid solution to the West Sahara problem through peaceful negotiations, with total respect for the right of that territory to self-determination and independence, in keeping with the resolutions.

Both parties advocated speeding up the reorganization of international economic relations and setting up of a new economic order based on democracy, justice and equality in the interests of all countries.

The two delegations noted with satisfaction the successful development of relations between the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and the Bulgarian People's Republic and, at the same time, emphasized that unexploited opportunities remain to broaden and deepen cooperation between the two countries in all spheres. Bearing in mind the decisive importance of FLN-BCP links for the development of Algerian-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation, the two delegations agreed to adopt concrete measures to activate interparty relations. During the FLN delegation's stay in Sofia the FLN and the BCP signed a cooperation protocol to this end for 1980 and 1981.

RELATIONS WITH IRAQ 'STRATEGICALLY IMPORTANT, PROMISING'

AU2411129 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Apr 80 p 6

[Editorial article: "Bulgaria-Iraq--Promising Relations"]

[Text] The official friendly visit of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, to the Republic of Iraq has ended. It was a successful visit. Minister Mladenov and his Iraqi colleague--Dr Sa'dun Hammadi--made a positive assessment of the friendly Bulgarian-Iraqi relations and agreed that these relations are of a strategic importance. They expressed the desire of their two governments to further develop these relations in the future. The two ministers agreed that concrete measures should be adopted in this respect.

We must note above all, that the exchange of visits on various levels will continue, this being an important incentive for the development of mutual cooperation.

The meetings and talks between our first leaders, as well as the contacts between them by way of mutual messages are factors of primary importance for the development of Bulgarian-Iraqi relations. In Baghdad Minister Petur Mladenov presented a message from Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, to Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and president of the Republic of Iraq. Saddam Husayn expressed his gratitude for the message and conveyed greetings to Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

The friendship between Bulgaria and Iraq has become traditional and is developing along ascending lines. On the most important international issues our points of view are identical or close to each other. This applies, in particular, to the Middle East problem. Bulgaria and Iraq declare that in order to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East Israel must withdraw from all occupied Arab territories and that the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish their own, independent state, must be restored. Otherwise no just and lasting peace in the Middle East is possible.

The talks in Baghdad, between Minister Petur Mladenov and Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi were held at a time when the international atmosphere is aggravated and especially when the situation in the Middle East is aggravated as a result of the actions of imperialism and reaction. The military presence and activities of the United States in the Middle East have been intensified and it is the most important task of the peace-loving states to resist these activities.

The Bulgarian foreign minister's visit to Iraq represents a contribution to the fruitful development of friendly Bulgarian-Iraqi relations. This is in the mutual interest of both countries and these relations are promising.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF USSR PLANNING COMMITTEE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

Meeting With Stoichkov

AU241554 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] On 24 April Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Viktor Biryukov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee. The Soviet guest is leading the Soviet delegation that is taking part in the regular session of the permanent working group on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR in the area of transportation.

Transportation Protocol

AU241922 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Sofia, April 24 (BTA)--This evening Mr Vasil Tsanov, the Bulgarian minister of transport and Mr Viktor Biryukov, deputy chairman of Gosplan of the USSR, signed a protocol here on the work of the third session of the permanent working group for economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in the sphere of transport. They also initialled the document "Basic Outlines in the Transport Cooperation Ties Between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union Up to the Year 1990."

In view of the rapidly growing passenger and freight transportation between the two countries, the "Basic Outlines" provide for complex initiatives for reconstruction and modernization of the railway lines Varna-Gorna Oryakhovitsa--Sofia and Burgas--Plovdiv-Sofia and of the [words indistinct] transport base with the assistance of the Soviet Union.

In the waterway transport work will proceed on the development of ferryboat transportation and on the improvement of exploitation. A complex of problems concerning the improvement of the organization of air transport, the application of new systems of management of the Bulgarian air transport and such concerning the repair of flying machinery, are to be worked out.

A working group reviewed and approved a programme for the development of loads in containers, packages and [word indistinct] between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union for the 1981-1983 period. The plans are that with the aid of these progressive technologies some 9 million tons will be transported in the next five-year period, including 2.5 million tons in containers, 5.3 million tons in packages and 1.2 million tons on pallets. The operation of the ferryboat link in 1979 and the first three months of 1980 was also on the agenda. The volume of transported loads has risen by 20 percent as a result of the use of ferryboats.

KHUBCHEV RETURNS FROM VISIT TO FRANCE, SWITZERLAND

AU242030 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Sofia, April 24 (BTA)--Mr Vasil Khubchev, the Bulgarian minister of electronics and electrical engineering, who was on a working visit to France and Switzerland, returned home today. With the officials of the French firm Thomson he had talks on joint industrial manufacture in the sphere of the communications electronic and electrotechnical industry and the electric housing appliances industry.

Minister Vasil Khubchev attended also the days of Bulgarian electronics and electrical engineering which were organized by the association of Swiss banks and the main office of the Basel fair.

The Bulgarian exposition has stirred up great interest among business circles and the conference there organized was attended by more than 50 representatives of firms manufacturing electronic items.

The minister of electronics and electrical engineering has had business and constructive meetings with the directors of many firms, with business circles representatives and with Mr Fritz Honegger, head of department of public economy of Switzerland.

MIKHAYLOV WRITES ON OVERCOMING PERSONALITY CULT

AU211603 Sofia BTA in English 1501 GMT 21 Apr 80

["The April Policy of the BCP--A Leninist Policy"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 21, (BTA)--In a big article in RABOTNICHESKO DELO today Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP CC, stresses that the April line of the Bulgarian Communist Party (called after the April plenary session in 1956) is organically connected with Leninism.

The radical overcoming of the cult of the personality as a diversion from Marxism-Leninism, from the communist traditions of Blagoev and Dimitrov and from the virtues of the Bulgarian Communist Party, became an urgent necessity of our social development, writes Mr Mikhaylov. It established a creative atmosphere in both the party and the society, and ensured the conditions for unfolding the initiative and the energy of the workers, for placing the constructive work of the party in compliance with the requirements of the objective laws of social development. And it is in this that the first historic achievement of the April line lies. This is what characterizes it as a Leninist policy and its attainments as a bright expression of the loyalty to Leninism, writes the author.

This policy gave a strong impetus to the revolutionary process of reform in our country, it brought about the end of the transition period from capitalism to socialism at accelerated rates. The sociological system of the Bulgarian society turned from capitalist to socialist. And this is one more triumph of the April line, reads the article.

Enumerating the main developments of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the main directions of its practical activity since the early sixties, Mr Mikhaylov characterizes them as a broad and profound Marxist-Leninist elaboration, an elucidation and analyses of the problems related to the building up of the advanced socialist society in Bulgaria. This colossal in its complexity, difficulty and comprehensiveness process is undoubtedly underlain by the work of Mr Todor Zhivkov as the first leader of the party and the state, says the author. It is noted further on in the article, that in the elaboration of problems and in the practical construction of the advanced socialist society, is again the starting point. It is further explained that this process [words indistinct] mere reminding, restoration and application of Lenin's principles, but a further development and enrichment of the revolutionary theory under the new historical conditions.

The loyalty to Leninism, writes the secretary of the BCP CC, is not only a recognition of some of Lenin's principles reflecting given concrete historical [words indistinct] of the anticapitalist struggle and of the construction of socialism, part of which might have proved exhausted or unexpedient under the new concrete historical conditions, but first of all loyalty to his approach to the social phenomena and processes, loyalty to his criteria and evaluations, loyalty to his criteria and evaluations, loyalty to his proletarian, communist ideal. It is said further on that deep at the roots of the Bulgarian foreign policy lie the basic principles of Lenin for the proletarian internationalism and the peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

We feel proud that the April line of our party is a Leninist line, writes Mr Mikhaylov. This means that we are unreservedly loyal to Leninism, and that we are not dogmatists. This means that our party leadership headed by Mr Todor Zhivkov elaborates the theory and the practices of Marxism-Leninism in compliance with the specific conditions existing in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, remaining alien to revisionism in principle. This means that we are unbreakably bound to the problems of daily life, of practice, but that we are not empiricists. This means that we are inspired by our revolutionary [words indistinct] materialistic theory, being at the same time neither teachers nor daydreamers, stresses Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the Central Committee of Bulgarian Communist Party.

TODOROV VISITS COMBINE IN PAZARDZHIK 24 APRIL

AU241828 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] On 24 April Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited the Konstantin Rusinov state combine of rubber articles in Pazardzhik. At a meeting with the combine's leadership he was briefed on the construction and timely commissioning of new production capacities of this important part of our chemical industry.

The meeting was attended by Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Minister, ministers and okrug leaders.

Afterwards Comrade Stanko Todorov met with the BCP Pazardzhik Okrug Committee Bureau and the okrug People's Council Executive Committee.

BRIEFS

YOUTH COOPERATION WITH GUINEA--Sofia April 24 (BTA)--A 1980-1982 friendship and cooperation protocol was signed here today by the Dimitrov Young Communists' League of Bulgaria and the organization of the youth of the African Democratic Revolution of the People's and Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. In the above-given period the two youth organizations are to regularly exchange experience under the protocol, as well as information and documents on their activity. Next year the Guinean youth organization will organize in their country a photo exhibition for Bulgaria and the life of the Bulgarian youth in connection with the 130th anniversary of the Bulgarian state. Delegations, ensembles and sports teams are also to exchange visits under the protocol. In the preparation of major international youth forums, the Bulgarian and the Guinean youth organizations will consult each other and will work for strengthening the youth unity in the struggle against imperialism, in the struggle for peace and social progress. Conviction is being expressed that the protocol will contribute to the deepening of friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and the Guinean youth. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 24 Apr 80 AU]

FATHERLAND FRON CONFERENCE--On 24 April in Sofia a scientific-practical conference was held on the Fatherland Front role in further consolidating the socialist way of life. The opening session was attended by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, and Stoyan Mikhaylov and Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretaries. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Apr 80 AU]

BOZHINOV ACTIVITIES--On 24 April Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, awarded several Burgas Okrug working collectives the Labor Glory banner for successes in socialist competition. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Apr 80 AU]

U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT IN IRAN REPORTED

LD250926 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] United States: A military operation which was to result in the liberation of the detained U.S. diplomats in Tehran did not succeed and was cancelled. This was announced by the White House this morning. According to this announcement, the operation was cancelled after two U.S. aircraft collided on the ground on an unspecified place in the desert in Iran. Eight men were killed while the remaining U.S. personnel were allegedly withdrawn. The White House statement declares that the action was not motivated by hostility toward Iran or the Iranian people and did not cause any casualties on the Iranian side. Further details on the abortive military action will be given by the White House this afternoon.

Irrespective of this statement the fact remains that the U.S. prepared and launched a military action on Iranian territory which in effect could have created an exceptionally serious situation. According to the White House announcement, U.S. President James Carter has accepted full responsibility for the action. This proves that Carter's decisions on activating the CIA secret service were not only meant seriously but are even being translated into reality.

The fact that the entire action failed as a result of the ineptitude of two pilots is a mere accident. What is certain is that such acts endanger world peace.

PRAGUE DENIES USSR 'THREATENS' YUGOSLAVIA

LD241928 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A short comment on the anti-Soviet campaign designed to cause tension in Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

It is no secret that the aim of imperialist circles is to drive a wedge between the socialist countries, to sow mistrust into their mutual relations. In this connection the term differentiated approach to individual socialist countries has emerged in the vocabulary of anticommunist theoreticians. This means in practice slandering the Soviet Union and its principled peaceful foreign policy on the one hand, and harping on its nationalist note [as heard] on the other. This applies also in the case of the anticommunist attempts to worsen relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

It is characteristic that attacks on the Soviet Union are being stepped up at the very time when the health condition of the Yugoslav president, Tito, has been deteriorating. It is alleged again and again that the Soviet Union constitutes an acute danger to Yugoslavia's independence. Quite recently a senior official from the U.S. State Department, Robert Barry, spoke to this effect in Cleveland. He was not content with slanders, and he declared that the United States is prepared to consider any action which would help Yugoslavia maintain its independence. This is naturally a very gross provocation, for the whole world sees how the Soviet Union tried and is still trying to develop and strengthen friendly ties with Yugoslavia on the basis of full equality, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs. Likewise, well-known is the stand of the Yugoslav side.

Quite recently, the Yugoslav premier Veselin Djuranovic, voiced this in parliament. He emphasized that relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union are developing successfully, under the principles enshrined in all documents from Soviet-Yugoslav top level meetings. This, then, is the truth about Moscow's allegedly treacherous plans against Socialist Yugoslavia, the truth which does not suit those who are trying to disturb international relations as much as possible. For them the end justifies the means.

CPCZ DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VISIT TO KABUL

LD241100 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] A Czechoslovak party and government delegation left for Kabul today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. It is led by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The delegation will attend the celebration of the second anniversary of the national and democratic Afghan revolution. Other members of the delegation are Federal Vice Premier Karol Laco, and Vaclav (Kouba), an official of the CPCZ Central Committee. The delegation was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Mijulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

CONTRACT SIGNED FOR NATURAL GAS SUPPLIES WITH USSR

LD242052 Prague CTK in English 1711 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Prague--The Soviet Union will supply Czechoslovakia with 7,700 million cubic meters of natural gas this year under a contract signed on Thursday. The contract was signed by the Czechoslovak foreign trade corporation Metalimex and the Soviet foreign trade corporation Soyuzgazexport.

DIFFICULTIES, RULES FOR TOURIST TRAVEL TO BLOC STATES REPORTED

AU241212 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 18 Apr 80 p 2

[Interview given by Eng Miroslav Marousek of the government Committee for Foreign Tourism attached to the CSSR Government Presidium to Libor Sevcik: "How to Travel to the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania this Year;" place and date of interview not specified]

[Summary] Since the onset of the sunny weather we have been swamped with questions about the conditions for travelling to Romania and Bulgaria this year. We asked Eng Miroslav Marousek of the government Committee for Foreign Tourism attached to the CSSR Government Presidium about it.

[Answer] "The preparation of this year's tourist season has been, because of its atypical character, without parallel in the past period. At the time the travel agencies usually publish their catalogues, in October or November, the Soviet Union was the only country with which they had signed contracts. The contract with Bulgaria was signed toward the end of the year and the contract with Romania only at the end of March. We have a passive tourist balance with those countries and had, therefore, to seek ways and means of offsetting the difference."

[Question] What is the situation now?

[Answer] "The agreements have been concluded after complicated negotiations and the travel agencies are now signing the previously prepared protocols. As far as organized tourism is concerned, it is necessary to anticipate price increases of up to 10 percent as regards tours to Romania. There are also higher retail prices in Bulgaria. Otherwise the extent and the contents of organized tourism is on the same level as last year."

[Question] What about individual tourism?

[Answer] "The conditions for travelling to Romania and for transit across that country with one's own vehicle are the same as in the second half of last year. That means that in the Socialist Republic of Romania gasoline can be purchased only with vouchers that can be bought at the border crossing points or in travel agencies of eight regional capitals. At present our tourists pay 7.80 lei for 'special' and 8.40 lei for 'super' gasoline. Diesel can be purchased freely, directly at the gas station and costs 6.60 lei [per liter]. When purchasing the vouchers it must be proved that the means were obtained officially; it is enough to present the customs declaration confirmed by a bank or, when using a check, a bank statement. The tourist price differs from the price posted at the gas stations. I do not recommend that anyone rely on containers. The customs regulations of the Hungarian People's Republic do not permit the exportation of gasoline. However, on entering the Hungarian People's Republic you can have the container registered in the customs declaration and can then take it out of the country. Romanian regulations permit the exportation of only 20 liters of gasoline in a secure container. The Bulgarian People's Republic permits only the exportation of gasoline in the tanks; gasoline in containers can be taken out only after duty has been paid on it. The duty constitutes 100 percent of the original price, which is about 1 leva a liter at present. At today's prices the trip to the Bulgarian coast and back costs about Kcs2,000-2500. I recommend a consultation with the Autoturist immediately before departure about possible [price] changes. Accomodation in private lodgings that has not been arranged by travel agencies is forbidden in the Socialist Republic of Romania and in the Bulgarian People's Republic. The Hungarian, Bulgarian and Romanian customs regulations practically prohibit the exportation of foodstuffs."

[Question] Will it be possible to travel to Bulgaria via Yugoslavia?

[Answer] "Only with a special exit travel permit."

[Question] "Why is Hungarian currency now being sold to tourists in limited quantities?"

[Answer] "The Hungarian side has not increased the allocation of forints for us this year. We must, therefore, use them very economically to be able to satisfay the greatest possible number of tourists. Most important of all, we must have a reserve for the main tourist season."

[Sevcik] Thank you for the interview.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA DISCUSSES VALIDITY OF LENINISM TODAY

AU241251 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial article: "Lenin and the Present Day"]

[Excerpts] The times we are living in are, in many respects, unique and special, full of dynamic changes, revolutionary movement and attempts at counterrevolutionary reversals.

This truth was also pointed out by the latest, 15th CPCZ Central Committee session.

The matter of the historic mission of Leninism is now one of the key questions, because all three revolutionary forces of the present [not further amplified] are justly turning to Leninism. It is also one of the most topical questions of the present ideological, political and class struggle on the world stage.

Leninism as the Marxism of the present, the period of mankind's transition from capitalism to socialism and communism, is a comprehensive and logical doctrine that is illuminating the path toward democratic and socialist revolutions for the revolutionary forces. It is showing ways and variants for realizing these revolutions, and teaching how to successfully defend the achievements of the revolution, how to build a new state and a new society without man's exploitation by man. That is why the imperialist ideologists and revisionists of various shades today concentrate their main, let us say artillery fire, against the Leninist phase of development of Marxism. In this they make use of the fact that Leninism was not born in one of the economically most developed countries, but in a country with an average level of capitalist development--Russia. Contemporary anticommunism strives to prove that, under present conditions, the ideas of Leninism have become "obsolete". Contemporary anticommunism is also striving to limit the significance of the ideas of Leninism to a historical, regional or narrow national framework. Deplorably, certain participants in the national liberation movements, and sometimes even individual members of the communist parties of the West, are getting hooked by this and regard Leninism through such nationally limited prejudices. There are even those who claim that Lenin is no longer topical for the present world with its scientific-technical revolution, mass social changes and natural discoveries. All this is a misunderstanding, to say the least.

Naturally, Lenin worked primarily for the establishment, and later for the political, ideological and organizational fortification of the Communist Party of Russia; and for liberating the people from tsarism and capitalism in Russia. However, Lenin spent more than 15 of his 30 years of political struggle abroad. He carefully studied the class struggle in various countries of the world in order to work out in this way a theory that would apply not only to Russia. In working out this theory he relied primarily on the entire ideological legacy of Marx, as it was known at that time, on the experience and heroic history of the struggle of the international workers movement. What name should one thus give to a person regarding Leninism as a specifically Russian phenomenon?

We are justified in claiming that Leninism is not one of the possible variants of Marxism, as the revisionists proclaim, but the only possible consistent development of Marxism with a view to the present period of the development of the world revolutionary process.

That is why the attitude toward Leninism is the expression of one's attitude toward the most vital interests of one's own people. That such a conclusion is correct is confirmed by the history of the revolutionary workers movement, and also by the experience of the history of our own workers class struggle.

As is also proved by its history and its present fight, the CPCZ always achieved results in every phase of its development that were directly dependent on how we succeeded in learning from the rich source of Leninism, in creatively working it out and in applying it to the needs and conditions of the revolutionary practice in our country. A withdrawal from the Leninist principles always led to a dispersion of forces, to a disruption of the CPCZ's links with the broad working people's masses, to a disruption of the party's ideological, political and organizational unity, and to the loss of action ability. That is why K. Gottwald's assertion that we should go to Moscow to learn always had, and has, a deep logical justification.

HAVLIN, KAPEK PARTICIPATE IN PRAGUE PARTY SESSION

LD242328 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] A session the Prague city CPCZ Committee today discussed intensification of party work. It evaluated the exchange of party membership cards in the Prague city organization and the political-organizational provisions for the implementation of the conclusions of the 15th session of the party's Central Committee on ideological work. It emerged from the deliberations of the city CPCZ Committee in Prague that the objectives outlined by the party decisions on the exchange of membership cards had been attained and that it was possible to strengthen the importance of party membership, the authority of the party and its leading role in society.

Among those taking part in the debate was Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. He paid tribute to the attention paid by the city and borough committees to improving the efficiency and quality of political work by party organizations, to their internal life and strengthening of the ranks of communists and their endeavor aimed at new talks in the implementation of the targets of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and a successful tackling of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The deliberations were wound up by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the city party committee. He emphasized that it was necessary to pay attention at all levels of the city organization to the elaboration and implementation of the conclusions of the 15th session of the party's Central Committee on ideological work.

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION"S DEPARTURE--A delegation of Ethiopia's socialist organizations led by Dr Legess Lemma, which was in the CSSR at the invitation of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, left for home on 18 April. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Apr 80 p 1 AU]

COOPERATION WITH KAMPUCHEA--In Brno on 18 April, Andrej Barcak, CSSR minister of foreign trade, discussed with his Kampuchean counterpart, Tang Samroem, issues of mutual cooperation. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Apr 80 p 2 AU]

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH SPAIN--A mixed Czechoslovak-Spanish commission met in Prague on 15-18 April 1980 to prepare an implementation program for the agreement on cultural cooperation between the governments of the CSSR and Spain, signed by the two countries' foreign ministers in Madrid on 7 March 1979. The program, which covers a 3-year period and was signed at the end of the mixed commission's negotiations, defines the forms and conditions of the development of Czechoslovak-Spanish relations in the sphere of culture, eduction, science, health, filmmaking, radio, television and sport. In the cultural sphere the program envisages the exchange of several important exhibitions, among them the exhibition of the works of national artist Karel Soucek and the exhibitions of old Czech and Slovak art in Spain. For the Czechoslovak public the program is to secure, for example, the exhibition of the golden age of Spanish art from the collections of the Prado gallery. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Apr 80 p 2 AU]

LEGAL ACCORD WITH CUBA--A CSSR-Cuban agreement on mutual legal assistance in civil, family and criminal matters was signed in Prague on Friday [18 Apr] by Jan Nemec, minister of justice of the Czech Socialist Republic, and Pedro W. Luis Torres, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the CSSR. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Apr 80 p 2 AU]

FAILURE OF U.S. RESCUE MISSION REPORTED

LD250916 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The United States has carried out a military operation in Iran. Western agencies report, however, that the operation failed. Referring to a statement issued by the White House in Washington this morning it is stated that several U.S. Air Force aircraft entered Iranian air space. The action however "was called off because of instrument failure". Two aircraft later collided on an Iranian desert airfield, killing eight soldiers.

The White House statement reports that the action was directed at liberating the persons detained in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. Press spokesman Powell announced that U.S. President Carter had accepted full responsibility for the action. According to correspondents, Powell refused further comment.

REPORTAGE ON SINDERMANN ACTIVITIES IN BELGIUM

Dinner Toasts

LD241014 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2305 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Brussels--The joint interest of GDR and Belgium in furthering the process of detente was stressed this evening in Brussels during a dinner given by the presidents of the two chambers of the Belgain parliament, Edward Leemans and Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, in honor of the GDR People's Chamber delegation led by Horst Sindermann.

Edward Leemans said in his toast: "It is by no means insignificant to remember the fact that our two countries have maintained diplomatic relations since 1972, since the time when preparations were being made for the conference on security and cooperation in Europe. Our two countries were aware of the fact that in this difficult search for peace and international balance we have a role to play and the Helsinki Final Act, signed on 1 August 1975, gave us a clearly formulated guideline as to how to do this. The dialogue between our two countries since then has been very regular, direct and intensive."

Edward Leemans mentioned above all the reciprocal visits by foreign ministers and the development of economic cooperation. "Our relations, however, are primarily characterized by a common international concern: detente. This detente, to which we feel committed, is never a gift of history. It is a real and continuous development and can only be secured through clear-sightedness, effort and mutual understanding."

People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann stressed in his toast: "We agree with you that there is no alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence and the need to continue constructively and consistently the process of detente begun by both sides during the past decade."

"Particularly in view of the present aggravation of the international situation, the responsibility of parliaments and their governments in all countries to seek peaceful solutions to all conflicts and discords in coexistence with states of different social systems, to practice reason and tolerance in this respect, has increased considerably," stated Horst Sindermann.

"Like you, we place great hopes in the Madrid meeting so that we can continue the process of detente in Europe in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. In our discussions with you, however, we have also encountered a common concern in our responsibility as parliamentarians that any further escalation towards 'cold war' and each day of further armament will not only jeopardize the success of Helsinki and Madrid, but carries the possibility of confrontation, and even endangers mankind's existence. That is why we, too, stress the GDR's approval for the early convention of an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament."

Tribute to War Victims

ID242016 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1046 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Brussels--The GDR People's Chamber delegation, led by Horst Sindermann, today paid tribute to the antifascist resistance fighters by laying a wreath at the Belgian national memorial of Fort Breendonk. Fort Breendonk, between Brussels and Antwerp, was a concentration camp during the Hitler fascist occupation of Belgium in which thousands of people were tortured and hundreds of resistance fighters murdered.

Press Conference Held

ID242018 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1659 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Brussels--At a press conference in Burssels today, GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann emphasized the frank and constructive atmosphere in which the talks between his delegation and Belgian parliamentarians had taken place. Even though differing points of views had been expressed, such as on the NATO missile decision, both sides were of the view that there was no acceptable alternative to peaceful coexistence.

Both sides agreed that constructive steps had to be undertaken in order to prevent any exacerbation of the international situation; that effective disarmament steps had to be taken; the policy of detente should be continued in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act; and that the GDR and Belgium should further expand their bilateral relations in this spirit.

During the exchange of views, the Belgian parliamentarians had also made clear the will of the Belgian people to pursue the path of understanding, cooperation and peace.

Embassy Reception

ID242254 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2025 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Brussels--A reception was given Thursday evening at the GDR Embassy in Brussels in honor of the People's Chamber delegation, led by Horst Sindermann. Among the guests were Edward Leemans, Senate president; other members of the two houses of the Belgian parliament; representatives of political parties; and members of the government and representatives of the country's public.

ALGERIAN DELEGATION MEETS WITH HONECKER; AGREEMENT SIGNED

Honecker Meeting Participants

AU250832 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Apr 80 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, received the FLN delegation headed by Dr Mohamed Amir, FLN Central Committee Politburo member, which is currently visiting the GDR.

The talk, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, was attended on the SED side by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Heinz Geggel, Central Committee member and head of the Agitation Department; Egon Winkelmann, head of the International Relations Department, and Bruno Sedlacze, sector chief in the SED Central Committee International Relations Department.

On the FLN side, present were: Ahmed Sebaa, FLN Central Committee member and head of the Central Committee Department for Emigration; Redouane Tabet Ainad, of the Commission for Social Affairs of the FLN Central Committee; and Belkacem Benyahia, ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria in the GDR.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD241916 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1729 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Dr Mohamed Amir, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN] Central Committee Commission for Social Affairs, signed an agreement at a final meeting today between the SED and FLN delegations on cooperation in 1980 and 1981.

Horst Dohlus, candidate of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Heinz Geggel, member of the Central Committee and head of the Agitation Department of the SED Central Committee, had talks during the morning with the FLN delegation. Belkacem Benyahia, Algerian ambassador to the GDR, gave a cocktail party in the afternoon in honor of both delegations. The FLN delegation was seen off in the evening at Schoenefeld airport by Hermann Axen.

AFGHAN SOLIDARITY MEETING HELD IN SCHWEDT

AU250958 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Apr 80 p 2

[ADN report from Schwedt: "Schwedt: Solidarity Meeting With Afghan Patriots--Concrete Aid Reaffirmed; Gratitude to GDR Working People"]

[Text] Four hundred working people from Schwedt enterprises and Afghan patriots presently under medical care in Schwedt hospital united in a solidarity meeting on Wednesday [23 Apr] on the occasion of the second anniversary of the April revolution in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR Solidarity Committee, stressed in his speech that the GDR welcomed from the very beginning the revolutionary development in Afghanistan in full solidarity.

"In today's situation, solidarity with revolutionary Afghanistan represents both concrete aid for the people of that country and a contribution to safeguarding the security of democracy and social progress, and thus a contribution to world peace," he said.

Mahmud Pordel, charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the GDR, thanked the GDR citizens for their internationalist attitude.

The Georgi Dimitrov youth brigade from the Schwedt paper and cardboard factory and a doctor and nurse collective from Schwedt hospital were awarded honorary certificates for special achievements by the GDR Solidarity Committee.

Amid cordial applause, representatives of both enterprises handed over solidarity checks a amounting to M29,000 to the president of the committee.

SINDERMANN OFFICIALS ADDRESS SACHSENHAUSEN RALLY

Opening; Wreath-Laying

LD191258 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1023 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Oranienburg--At the Sachsenhausen National Memorial more than 50,000 citizens of the GDR capital and Oranienburg Kreis remembered on Saturday morning the victims of the fight against war and fascism. On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the fascist concentration camp by the Soviet Army, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber, addressed the rally. He said, among other things: "The first greeting on this day of remembrance goes to our Soviet liberators, the glorious heroes of the Great Patriotic War who, after years of superhuman efforts and unspeakable sacrifices, delivered the death blow to the facist hydra, providing freedom to the peoples of Europe and new courage to live in peace." Earlier, members of the International Sachsenhausen Committee, deputations of former inmates from home and abroad, as well as citizens and workers from enterprises had placed wreaths at the memorials for the Soviet and Polish liberators.

Sindermann, Other Rally Speeches

AU241344 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Apr 80 p 3

[Report on speeches by Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and president of the GDR People's Chamber; Lt Gen Grigory Belov, hero of the Soviet Union; and Charles Desirat, president of the International Sachsenhausen Committee, at a memorial rally at the Sachsenhausen National Memorial on 19 April on the occasion of the camp's 35th liberation anniversary]

[Excerpts] Thirty thousand working people had gathered on the wide place in front of the obelisk of the memorial site of Sachsenhausen where the barracks of the fascist concentration camp stood 35 years ago. [paragraph continues]

There were former camp inmates, some of them in their prison outfits, young citizens of our country in the blue shirts of the socialist youth association, schoolchildren and their teachers, members of the combat groups of the workers class, members of the National People's Army, workers and employees from enterprises and combines.

Addressing the participants in the manifestation and his former fellow prisoners, Horst Sindermann said: "Some 35 years after the liberation by the heroic Soviet Army we are today meeting at a site which for the fascists was one of boundless barbary and the annihilation of human beings, but which for us is a site of resistance, international solidarity and the defense of human rights."

When people get together after decades, the speaker said, naturally the question arises whether the sacrificial struggle, what has been achieved in the meantime was worthwhile. "The peoples of Europe have been living in peace for 35 years. This is the longest period of peace this century, but it would not be reality without the great revolutionary changes which have come about in this period. The political and social balance of power has been altered for the benefit of those to whom peace and cooperation among the peoples is the supreme commandment in their work, the most sacred principle of their struggle."

With the strengthening of the socialist community of states, a policy has gained ground, especially in the seventies, which Lenin taught as a policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and which enabled the promotion of cooperation among the states of Europe by way of political detente, Horst Sindermann stated. This policy brought benefits for all states since controversial questions were solved peacefully, understanding was achieved to the mutual advantage and economic cooperation was expanded.

This policy gives the peoples the hope that political detente also leads to military detente, and that the arms race can be prevented. However, things prove that a world of peaceful development and the social progress of mankind does not suit those forces who profit from armament and who want to divide the world into spheres of interest. "In their hegemonist striving, they step up armament spending, deploy nuclear missiles along our borders, annex foreign territories as military bases, train nuclear deployment troops for invading faraway countries."

Referring to those imperialist forces the speaker said: "It is our duty to recall the fact that German fascism started its crusade at home with boundless anticommunist incitation and tried to justify its looting raid with boundless anti-Soviet incitation."

Historic experience advises vigilance: "From this manifestation we raise our voice against this policy of blackmail, anticommunism and dangerous disruption of world peace. We anti-fascist resistance fighters have a right to demand common sense and a sense of reality from the NATO states' governments. No one can claim to owe allegiance to an alliance and to be under the duty of solidarity who succumbs to this policy of blackmail. There is no solidarity with death, and the imperialist war policy has already stood trial once at the peoples' court in Nuremberg 30 years ago.

"The world has been warned against this policy of aggression, and the peace forces of all nations are called upon to wrench away the weapons from those running amok. The last decades of our century must not be marked by a policy of nuclear arms race, by a policy of brinkmanship and not by those forces to whom the peoples' fate does not mean a thing. The ideal of peace must prevail, and this sacred ideal of mankind demands the halting of the arms race, the limitation and prohibition of the production of nuclear weapons. It demands the continuation of the policy of detente and peaceful cooperation among the peoples."

In conclusion, the speaker said amid lively applause from the participants in the manifestation: "Thus we celebrate the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the Sachsenhausen concentration camp with an avowal to socialism and to anti-imperialist solidarity with all peoples of the globe who want a free life.

"We are celebrating his historic day with the avowal to unite all our forces and to multiply them so that war and fascism may never again oppress the peoples, so that peaceful coexistence determines the future. This is our struggle and our life.

After Horst Sindermann, Hero of the Soviet Union Lt Gen Grigoriy Belov, took the floor. The unit commanded by him in the great patriotic war, the 14th Chernigov Guard Cavalry division, together with soldiers of the First Polish Army, pushed open the door to freedom for the Sachsenhausen prisoners on 22 April 1945.

Outside the borders of the socialist community of states, he said, certain circles are striving "to keep silent about the real culprits of the World War II, to rehabilitate fascism and to direct their military and ideological potential yet again against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries." Today, therefore, the goals of imperialism which are still of an aggressive nature, must never be lost from sight.

Under the pretext of an alleged Soviet danger, "the military circles of the United States are aggravating the tensions in the Persian Gulf by forming a bloc with Pakistan and China and by continuing their machinations against Democratic Afghanistan." Lt Gen Belov stated: "At the NATO Council meeting in December, the United States enforced a decision with the active support of the ruling FRG circles which provides for the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles directed against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, in the FRG and in a number of other West European countries." Against this consciously fueled military hysteria, the feverish arms race, "we are placing the doctrine of the consistent struggle for peace and cooperation among the peoples."

"The former war participants, partisans, members of the resistance movement, the former inmates of the concentration camps will continue to stand in the foremost front in the struggle for a peaceful, free and happy life of the peoples of the world," the general assured.

In the name of the Soviet war veterans, he wished the GDR working people great new successes in solving all those tasks staked out by the Ninth SED Congress for the future shaping of the developed socialist society.

In the 35 years which have passed since the liberation, the survivors of the inferno of Sachsenhausen have not forgotten the cruelties of fascism, the president of the International Sachsenhausen Committee, Charles Desirat, said.

"The memory of the hundreds of thousands of comrades is vivid in our hearts, the memory of the tortured, the murdered, of those who succumbed to the cold, the hunger, the daily exhaustion."

"On this 35th anniversary we express our thanks with the same genuine gratitude to our Soviet liberators and their courageous commander, General Belov, as well as to the infantry soldiers of the First Polish Army who opened the camp gates with arms in hand."

"We advocate all measures of limitation and reduction of the nuclear and the conventional armaments potential," the speaker stressed. "We fully agree with the governments who implement them." In this context, he praised the example of the unilateral reduction of Soviet weapons and troops stationed in the GDR. He decisively opposed the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe and assessed the decision by the U.S. President against participation in the Olympic games as a boycott against peaceful international meetings, as being directed against the spirit of Helsinki.

The former Sachsenhausen inmates, he underlines in conclusion amid applause from the participants in the manifestation, declared together with all former war participants: "We deny the inevitability of war.

"We advocate disarmament, we refuse--trusting in man's destiny--to bequeath a world of debris, despair and death to the coming generations. We affirm our will to contribute to the building of a world of peace, progress and justice, in which the freedom and dignity of man are respected."

HONECKER CONGRATULATES PDRY'S 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD

LD231426 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Erich Honecker has congratulated 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on his election as secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party. In the message of congratulations, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State expresses the conviction that relations between the two parties, states and peoples will become even closer.

HONECKER RECEIVES KAMPUCHEAN, GUINEAN AMBASSADORS

LD241540 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received in Berlin today the ambassador of the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea, (Ros Kun) to be presented with his letters of credence. During the ensuing discussion, Erich Honecker praised the good development of relations between the two states. The GDR will continue to develop and strengthen this cooperation further in the future. Erich Honecker also received today the letters of credence of the Ambassador of Guinea, (Aboubacar Kaba).

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS FRG CITIZEN ARRESTS

LD220830 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 16 April 1980, an inhabitant of Berlin (West) Uwe Krekow violated the GDR state border in the area of the Berlin-Prenzlauer Berg Bezirk.

He was detained. Additional details of the border violation are being investigated by the competent GDR bodies.

Report 19/20 April

AU211340 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19/20 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] In the evening of 17 April Peter Staimmer, from Berlin (West) and with a police record as a traffic offender, caused a considerable threat to traffic safety when, strongly intoxicated, he penetrated with his car--registration No B-ZH 139--the sector of the GDR border checkpoint Berlin Heinrich-Heine-Strasse. He was accompanied by two FRG citizens who also were under the influence of alcohol. After investigating the circumstances of the offense, the three persons were expelled to Berlin (West) on 18 April.

Report 23 April

AU241029 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] The inhabitant of West Berlin Klaus-Dieter Plicht violated the GDR state border in the Potsdam area on 21 April. He was detained. The details of the border violation are being investigated by the competent GDR organs.

Report 23 April

AU241030 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Apr 80 p 2

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "West Berliner Caused Disruption in Transit Traffic"]

[Text] In the early morning hours of 19 Apr, the inhabitant of West Berlin Achim Brueggemann intentionally drove his Alfa Romeo automobile with the license plates B-PK 58, at high speed into the GDR border crossing point of Drewitz. He endangered life and limb of other transit passengers and members of the GDR border security forces. Brueggemann was detained. An investigation was instituted and an arrest warrant issued.

SNOWSTORM CAUSES TRAFFIC DIFFICULTIES

AU250925 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Karl-Marx-Stadt (ADN)--Heavy snowfall made for difficult traffic conditions on Wednesday in Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk on segments of the long distance routes 93, 95 and 174. The steep sections of F-95 on Harthauer Berg near Karl-Marx-Stadt had to be temporarily closed to all traffic. The border crossing point of Oberwiesenthal-Bozi Dar was blocked on the CSSR side in the morning for about an hour.

The white bonnet on Fichtelberg grew to 130 centimeters after continuous snowfall during the night. The GDR's highest elevation was swept by storms at top speeds of up to 30 meters per second on Wednesday.

BUDAPEST RADIO REPORTS U.S. ATTEMPT TO FREE HOSTAGES

LD250826 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The United States has unsuccesfully tried to free the hostages by military action. Western news agencies have flashed a White House statement according to which U.S. airplanes entered Iranian air space and landed in a desert. However, President Carter cancelled the commando action while it was in progress. In the course of the retreat, two airplanes collided on the ground; eight U.S. soldiers died and many were injured. The soldiers taking part in the action succeeded in leaving Iran, the White House statement added.

MARJAI, GDR'S RAUCHFUSS DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

AU241531 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Apr 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Hungarian-GDR Economic Talks; Gyorgy Lazar Receives Wolfgang Rauchfuss"]

[Text] On Tuesday, Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the GDR's Council of Ministers--cochairmen of the Hungarian-GDR Committee for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation--had talks in Budapest. They reviewed topical aspects of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Appraisal of task fulfillment arising from the March 1977 agreements of the two countries' party-government delegations, and their premiers' November 1978 memorandums, was at the center of the discussion. They established that task fulfillment is processing successfully and that it constitutes an important part of plan coordinating activities pertaining to the next plan period.

They agreed that the ministries of the two countries concerned will speed up work on prolonging existing specialization and cooperation agreements for the next 5-year plan period, and will prepare additional agreements on direct cooperation in production or the extension of such cooperation to the subsequent period primarily in metallurgy and the machine industry, including the areas of machine tool production, the road vehicle industry, the production of agricultural and food industry machinery and the electronics industry. There is a possibility of expanding technical-scientific relations primarily in the chemical industry and the building industry.

They reviewed the situation regarding coordination of the 1981-85 plans for the people's economies. They concluded that activities are progressing in accordance with the agreement between the chairmen of the planning organs. They examined the technical-scientivic cooperation situation and decided that the main directions of cooperation to pursued in the 1981-85 period must be finalized by the next session of the committee.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the MSZMP Politburo, has received Wolfgang Rauchfuss at the parliament. The discussion, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Jozsef Marjai and Dieter Zibelius, charge d'affairs ad interim of the GDR Embassy in Budapest.

Wolfgang Rauchfuss departed from Budapest on Tuesday.

BUDAPEST TV INTERVIEWS MSZMP'S ISTVAN SARLOS

LD232236 [Editorial Report] Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian at 1935 GMT on 22 April carries a 45-minute interview granted by Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, secretary general of the PPF, "in his study," presumably in Budapest. The interviewer is unidentified and the interview is either live or recorded.

The interviewer begins by noting that their conversation has been going on for some time, and goes on:

"You have just said, among other things, that we are now living through the most intensely politicized (?days) of the last few years in Hungary."

Sarlos replies: "This is really so. The explanation, in fact, is simple. The party Central Committee decided last year that this year we would hold the party's 12th congress; and simultaneously with that decision, it provided an opportunity for the various party committees to evaluate their own work, it gave an opportunity for party organs and social organs working together with the party, and the movement organs, to enrich with opinions and proposals the mass of things to be said at the congress. And to this we must also add that in the past years we have dealt more frequently and in more detail, at the meetings organized for the population, with the country's present situation, its anticipated attitude, our plans and programs. All this built up an interest in politics. Let me add that a well-organized, very good-humored, democratically minded congress not only aroused interest but also provided further opportunities for the population to discuss politics."

Sarlos then goes on to talk about the PPF's role in this: "The task of the PPF movement is to spread in the country the policy, ideals and thoughts of socialist construction in such a way that it does not just give but also listens to opinions, in such a way that for the execution of very precisely formulated tasks, it makes use of the citizens, those who profess themselves to be communists, those who like the program of socialist construction, and those who sympathize only partially with us; in other words, party members or those outside the party, materialists, idealists, Hungarians and national minorities alike. Now, if we can only partly satisfy this function, even then we are in possession of so much knowledge that whenever someone asks a question it is seemly that the PPF leading organs should be able to come in on it, put proposals, express opinions on it."

The next question concerns the constituency meetings to nominate candidates for the National Assembly elections. Sarlos says "There will be more than 60,000 nomination sessions in Hungary. These must be organized within a short space of time, and we must ensure that an ever greater proportion of the citizens take part in the work of nomination; I stress: In the work of nomination. This does not mean their being present at the nomination session, but their thinking collectively with those who participate in the nomination session, the expression of opinions about what is going on, making proposals about what has to be done and the joint assumption of responsibility on who should represent a smaller or larger group of citizens, in lower or higher degree councils or in the National Assembly. I stress that the task of nomination is solved by the nomination session. In other words, the deputy or council member is placed on the list of nominees by citizens taking part in the nomination session, and their remarks, or attitudes, and their opinions decide whose name will finally figure on the voting slip."

Sarlos is asked what determines the number of candidates for the National Assembly. He says:

"Well, I cannot give a precise answer to that, but I believe that we have arrived at this number in the course of many years' practice. Approaching the matter from another angle, I can say that there is one deputy for 30,000 Hungarian citizens."

He then goes on to explain how the numbers of local council members are determined. To the question of who can be elected and who can vote, he answers: "According to the provisions of our constitution, every Hungarian citizen above 18 has the right to vote and becomes eligible for election. Of course, there are also exceptions. Those are excluded who have been banned by a court from holding public office, taking part in public affairs, those who are at the time serving their sentence in one of the penal institutions, and those who are not in full possession of their mental faculties, those, I could say, who are mentally ill."

The interviewer then asks how the election law has changed in the past years, how elections have become more democratic. Sarlos replies: "The conditions are totally different: those before 1945, those after 1945 and today's conditions. Before 1945 it was common knowledge that the participation of citizens in the conduct of public affairs was regulated by laws which, in the majority of cases, excluded the participation of working people. Here I am thinking, for example, of the open vote, where the presence of the gendarme influenced the expression of opinion of the citizen who disposed of the right to vote. It depended on one's income, circumstances, educational qualifications. The voting age was higher--if I remember correctly it was 24. In the case of local authority elections, it depended on the length of residence in the locality. In other words the right to vote was so entrenched that it should limit as far as possible participation in the elections themselves of those who did not agree with the existing system. Also, the conditions for parties wishing to run were laid down in such a way that at times it was made impossible for them, in the period of preparation for an election, to gain the number of nominations which entitled them to enter. I do not consider that former voting system, which was in force in Hungary for a long time, even as a basis for comparison with the system that evolved after 1945, when every adult citizen--previously those above 21, today those over 18--has the right to vote.

"Then, in the period after liberation, in the times of the coalition, in the case of the various parties' entering, each of these parties had some kind of political program--we knew it then, and we know it even better now--that [words indistinct] the progressive forces, the Communist Party, the leftwing bloc, including the Socialist Democratic Party, and the Peasant Party (?had to) make a stand and fight. The election was connected with party political struggles. And in the party political struggle the voting citizen does not always decide on the basis of his own sober judgment who to vote for, but also on the basis of impressions he may receive at the last minute."

Sarlos goes on to say that today it can be concluded logically from the opinions expressed in the past decades by the country's population that it wants to build socialism. He continues: "From this it follows that with the present elections, there is no need to confront the view: What should the line of progress be? Should we conduct politics in the interest of socialism or of some other social order? But we start from the fact: We must and we shall build socialism in Hungary. Thus the citizen must decide who, in the representation of the socialist program which he considers to be correct, are the most suited, in various bodies, in their own name, on behalf of their electors, on behalf of a given administrative unit, to speak, make proposals, debate or take initiatives."

On the matter of the greater responsibility of elected members to their electors, Sarlos recalls that it was a rare thing in the past for an aristocratic deputy to trouble himself to talk to his electors or to listen to their opinions. He says that today this has changed completely. Very strict demands are placed on representatives to be at all times at the disposal of constituents.

Then he is asked: "How does our policy of alliance make itself felt now in the nominations?"

Sarlos replies: "I consider it very important that we speak about this. In Hungary, we are building socialism with some 800,000 party members and nearly 10 million people outside the party. The consequence of this is that everyone who works has a significant share in the successes, so for the large part those outside the party share in the creative work. We see the role of the party member thus: that he assumes the responsibility of showing exemplary conduct in the execution of our decrees and objectives, that he develops a field of attraction, has an effect on others, so that others can progress with him. Now, if this is how the workload is shared out, then it is absolutely clear that we must also guarantee that a citizen who takes an interest in politics but does not belong to any political organ can also take part in the work of the body which decides the fate of the country."

Sarlos then reiterates that the PPF has an important role in promoting this. He is asked about the nomination of deputies in national minority areas, and says: "From the list that has been put together on the basis of previous nominations, I seem to remember that seven citizens have been nominated who belong to one or another of the national minorities living in Hungary. What matters here is not the ratio, not what percent this is compared to the 352 candidates, and what percent of the population is of national minorities. What matters is the fact that, by living there, by knowing the problems of the national minority, he can talk about these in the National Assembly and also in its committees. We document the fact that there, during the functioning of the assembly, no one has the right to make a distinction according to whether someone is Hungarian or not. For my part I can say that I have sat in the National Assembly for a good many years. I know most of the deputies, and one cannot determine whether a person is Hungarian or not. At the most, one can only determine this when, from time to time at a function, to record the fact that he belongs to a national minority, he begins to talk in a minority language. For example, something like this happened at the party congress. But, in regard to their feelings, these people consider themselves to be Hungarian citizens and are proud of the fact that they live in Hungary."

To a question as to the position of the churches' representatives in the elections, Sarlos replies that they are Hungarian citizens with full voting rights. They are eligible for election to the assembly and there are several deputies in the assembly who are priests of different churches, and this will probably also be the case in future.

The next point to be discussed is the average age of deputies and the need to have younger representatives, and to help them quickly gain the necessary experience for fulfilling their tasks. The discussion again comes back to the role of the PPF in acquainting citizens with the resolutions of the 12th congress, in influencing their thinking so they can better fulfill their tasks.

The next issue is the practical problem of how one person can represent so many thousands of constituents. Sarlos mentions that in the case of deputies, they can and do hold several nomination sessions, and a candidate emerges from all of these. Of course, he says, a candidate cannot know 30,000 people as individuals, but his job is to be there when people with problems want to come for consultation, and to render accounts to his electors at meetings.

On the question of what happens to nominees who do not obtain the majority vote, Sarlos says that the PPF and the community together must look on them not as failures but as useful members of society. The same also applies to representatives who are not reelected.

The interviewer then goes on: "Perhaps we can continue by saying that in Hungary, as a result of the various historical processes, a one-party system has evolved. Now, the representatives of so-called liberal democracies, the democracies on the Western pattern, do not judge this to be..."

Sarlos interrupts: "Questions in this connection are often raised. What is more, remarks or objections are made in connection with the fact that in Hungary there is a one-party system. I must say that in Hungary this is a historically evolved situation, and we must do what the objectives of building socialism demand of us and what accords with the interest of the Hungarian people. We cannot alter our political practice so that the electoral system or politics in Hungary should evolve to the taste of a doubting person who thinks in a nonsocialist way. We start out from the fact that the question of power has been resolved. We start out from the fact that the entire Hungarian people accept the program of socialist construction, and consequently, as was also mentioned in the introduction, we do not have to debate what political line must be followed, but who can represent the policy best and in the most satisfactory way. And for this reason I say with conviction that the voting system that has come into being under the aegis of our one-party system, in that we work out the programs themselves by asking the population, both insofar as the population can supervise the execution of these programs and in so far as the population decides whom it elects to the function of deputy or council member, this is more democratic than if it had to decide among 10 unknown parties who to vote for. This is more democratic than when it can decide among many but when it is not certain that the person who best represents its interests, the interests of the future, can gain an adequate base or position for himself in the elected parliament."

Finally, the interviewer asks what the voters are expected to decide at the 8 June elections. Sarlos replies: "Well, directly, they will be deciding who will represent them in the councils or the National Assembly. But they also will decide what policy we are to pursue after 8 June in the new bodies. In the election call, we ask the citizens on 8 June to say 'yes' to the national program which, in the short term, promises the solution to the present problems of our economic tasks, and in the long term promises the complete building of socialism in Hungary. So the citizen, by voting for the PPF's candidate, by saying 'yes' to the policy which the party is conducting now and will also be able to conduct in the future, will also be expressing an opinion on the fate of the nation, the people and the homeland."

ROMANY ISSUES APPEAL TO AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

WA231500 Budapest MEZOGAZDASAGI ES ELELMEZESUGYI ERTESITO in Hungarian 1 Apr 80 p 1

["Appeal to the Agricultural Sector" by Minister of Agriculture and Food Pal Romany]

[Text] The Council of Ministers has discussed and accepted the report on the status of agricultural preparations for this year and the measures that have been planned. [paragraph continues]

The state farms and the agricultural cooperatives know the tasks devolving upon them from the 1980 national economic plan. They have prepared their annual plans in accordance with this. Most of the data from the over-all plans reflect worthy efforts; on the whole, they are already based on the new requirements of the economic regulators. However, in certain respects said plans require review and revision. In the interest of the total fulfillment of the national economic plan, I call the attention of the enterprises and cooperatives to the following:

1. Special attention must be paid to quality and greater thrift as well as to attainment of planned yields. In addition to realizing the basic activity at the planned level, farms, forestry and the food industry should bend their efforts to utilizing manpower and resources more efficiently; efforts should be made to extend the sphere of activity to producing and servicing activities which are in real demand and which can be performed economically.

2. The crop structure decided upon is the decisive factor in the production structure of agriculture as a whole. Therefore, the agricultural and industrial enterprises, also the cooperatives, should review their contractual relations on the basis of their local potential and the requirements of the national economy, and continue to increase cooperation.

Corn plays a decisive role in our food production. Thus, fulfillment of the national economic plan projections is a stressed task. Therefore, the farms should increase the area allocated to corn in their plans by 5-6 percent. In some cases this should be done even at the expense of sunflower hectarage. Corn should be used to replace crops killed by winter. Similar to last year, we will stimulate corn production through special premiums payable from the returns of extra production.

The area devoted to fibrous and bulk fodder should be reduced in favor of corn grown for kernels, increased yields should be aimed at for leguminous crops and grasslands, and more extensive use should be made of byproducts. I call special attention to the reserves inherent in increasing the yields of grasslands.

3. The machines, equipment and industrial materials needed for successful fulfillment of our tasks are available. In using these we must, on the one hand, exercise sensible thrift. On the other hand, we must make sure that agronomic requirements are not neglected from misguided efforts to cut costs. More chemical fertilizer should be used and more machinery purchased than projected in individual farm plans. Without these, planned yields will be unattainable.

4. Sensible thrift should be exercised in all parts of the agricultural sector. This is particularly important in the use of fodder and energy. Substantial savings are possible everywhere through sound work, good organization, precise definition of tasks and establishment of material incentives for workers.

5. We shall continue to count on increased production from private plots and auxiliary farms, in addition to higher yields from the large farms, in meeting the requirements of the food industry. In this connection, the enterprises and cooperatives which have connections with the small producers should continue to support the latter's activities by helping to lay the groundwork for growing, raising the selling of the private sector's products.

In carrying out our tasks this year, we will continue to count on the support of the social organs, especially the trade unions and those who represent the interests of the cooperatives. We also depend on the momentum of socialist work competition and the brigade movement.

It is very important for society as a whole that the agricultural sectors should fulfill their tasks for this year. To this end, I request the assistance of the active, creative working collectives who have ideas and initiative and are engaged in production, management or work at our various institutions.

ROMANY LEAVES FOR KABUL ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

LD241948 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] A Hungarian party and government delegation, led by Pal Romany, member of the party Central Committee and minister of agriculture and food, has left for Kabul. The delegation will take part in celebrations to be held on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Afghan revolution.

ACZEL, KOROM, SARLOS ATTEND NOMINATION MEETINGS

LD241120 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Budapest, April 23 (MTI)--As in the preceding days, nomination meetings to decide on candidacy for the forthcoming National Assembly elections were organized on Wednesday in various parliamentary constituencies of the country. A nomination meeting was held in south Hungarian Pecs Constituency No 1 which was attended among others by Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The participants of the meeting discussed the development of Pecs and the constituency inhabited mostly by miners. Following this, it was proposed that Gyorgy Aczel be nominated candidate for the National Assembly from the constituency. Several contributions were made at the meeting in support of the proposal and thereafter the participants unanimously approved the nomination.

The nomination meeting held at central Hungarian Kiskunfelegyhazi was attended by Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. The participants discussed the agricultural and industrial development of the town and then a proposal was made to nominate Mihaly Korom as candidate from the constituency. This was followed by numerous contributions and finally Mihaly Korom's nomination was approved unanimously.

Voters gathered at west Hungarian Sarvar to decide on the nomination of candidate for the parliamentary poll from Constituency No 6 of Vas County. The meeting was attended by Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front. The participants of the meeting discussed the development of the county and the parliamentary constituency as well as the tasks stemming from the resolutions adopted by the 12th congress of the party. The chief speaker of the meeting proposed that Istvan Sarlos be nominated candidate for the parliamentary election from the district. After several speeches, the proposal was adopted unanimously.

MEHES ATTENDS AWARD CEREMONY IN BUDAPEST

LD250424 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Summary] The representatives of the workers of the Budapest transport enterprise gathered in the headquarters of the enterprise today to receive the outstanding enterprise title. The document was presented by Lajos Urban, state secretary for transportation and postal affairs. "Lajos Mehes, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, took part in the ceremony and made a speech. He thanked the workers of the Budapest transport enterprise for their work and wished further successes to each and every one."

BUDAPEST CHIEF RABBI SALGO RECEIVES DECORATION

AU241251 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Apr 80 p 8

[Text] On the occasion of his 70th birthday, in recognition of his successful activity over several decades to intensify good relations between the state and the Jewish church and in the domestic and international peace movement, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has awarded the Order of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic to Chief Rabbi Dr Laszlo Salgo, primate of the Budapest Rabbinate. The decoration was presented by Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council. Secretary of State Imre Miklos, chairman of the state office for church affairs, and Dr Bela Molnar, secretary of the PPF National Council, were present. The presentation of the decoration was also attended by Imre Heber, president of the national representation of Hungarian Jews.

BRIEFS

LAKOS IN NETHERLANDS--Under the title Socialism and Democracy, a roundtable discussion has been held in Amsterdam under the joint auspices of the Political and Social Science Institute of the Communist Party of the Netherlands and the MSZMP Central Committee's Social Science Institute. The Hungarian delegation was led by Sandor Lakos, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and director of the Central Committee's Social Science Institute. During his visit to the Netherlands, Sandor Lakos exchanged views with G. Thio and J. Wolf, members of the Politburo of the Communist Party of the Netherlands, on theoretical-political issues concerning the two parties and ideological cooperation. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Apr 80 p 5 AU]

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH CSSR--Mrs Jaosne Keseru, minister of light industry, has had talks on Hungarian-Czechoslovak light industry cooperation. It has been agreed that the mutual expansion of the range of goods will be facilitated. She has arrived home. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 24 Apr 80 LD]

USSR SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT--A 5-year Hungarian-Soviet scientific cooperation agreement has been signed in Budapest. According to the agreement, scholars from the two countries will cooperate on 127 topics in the natural sciences and 41 topics in the social sciences. The agreement was signed by Ferenc Marta, secretary general of the Hungarian academy, and Vladimir Kotelnikov, vice president of the Soviet academy. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 24 Apr 80 LD]

BULGARIAN COOPERATION MEMORANDUM--Scientific cooperation between Hungarian and Bulgarian institutions of higher education is to be developed. This is contained, among other things, in the memorandum signed today at the session of the Hungarian-Bulgarian Cultural Mixed Commission in Budapest. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 24 Apr 80 LD]

WARSAW RADIO REPORTS U.S. ATTEMPT TO RESCUE HOSTAGES

LD250816 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The White House announced this morning an attempt to rescue the hostages held in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. According to latest reports, the American authorities organized an operation to free the hostages in Iran. During the operation two American aircraft collided on the ground in a desert in Iran, killing eight crew members. President Carter ordered an immediate halt to the operation and all involved, including the dead, have been evacuated from Iran. No Iranian citizen suffered injury. The White House spokesman refused to give any details of the operation and stressed that the operation was not motivated by hostility to Iran or the Iranian people.

GIEREK VISITS VEHICLE, STEEL PLANTS IN KIELCE

LD242320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, visited the Kielce Voivodship today. Edward Gierek visited the specialist vehicle plant in Kielce, where a Soviet-supplied vehicle chassis plant is in operation. Accompanied by voivodship administrators, the first secretary of the party Central Committee was acquainted with the operation of the most important sections of the plant. He took a lively interest in the work forces' working conditions and plans to improve the effectiveness of management.

This afternoon Edward Gierek visited the Marceli Nowotko steel plant in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski. He was acquainted with the progress in the final stages of construction of a minor profile rolling mill. When in full production, the mill will have an output of 800,000 tons annually, including reinforced steel and shaped products for the construction and engineering industry. The first secretary met the party-economic aktiv of the plant. Tasks currently facing the steel plant following the eighth party congress resolutions were noted. The need to increase the scope of construction and installation works to make better use of the existing modern manufacturing potential of the steel plant was indicated.

MILITARY COURT SENTENCES FRG CITIZEN FOR SPYING

LD241410 Warsaw PAP in English 1326 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Warsaw, 24 April, PAP--The trial of West German citizen Ingo Wagener, accused of spying for one of the NATO states, took place before the Pomerianian Military District court in assizes in Szczecin. During the trial it was proved that Ingo Wagener collected and sent information concerning the defence facilities of Poland and other Warsaw Treaty states. The court found I. Wagener guilty of the crimes and sentenced him to a total of 10 years in prison, a 50,000 zloty fine and confiscation of property.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT IN EARLY MAY

LD241030 Warsaw PAP in English 0931 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Warsaw, 24 April, PAP--On the invitation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic Emil Wojtaszek, the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Austria, Willibald Pahr, will pay an official visit to Poland at the beginning of May.

BURTICA MEETS CARTER, MONDALE, OTHERS IN WASHINGTON

AU241550 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] On the occasion of his participation in the session of the joint Romanian-U.S. economic commission, Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, was received by U.S. President Jimmy Carter. On the occasion, the guest extended best wishes for personal health and happiness to the U.S. President, as well as wishes for peace and prosperity to the American people on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Warmly thanking the guest for the wishes conveyed, President Jimmy Carter in turn extended cordial wishes for personal health and happiness to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, as well as wishes for peace and well-being to the Romanian people.

Comrade Cornel Burtica also met with U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale, with Secretary of Commerce Philip M. Klutznick, with other members of the U.S. administration and with members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. During the meetings, both sides expressed the determination to make efforts, in the spirit of agreements reached by the presidents of the two countries, to continuously develop and deepen bilateral relations of economic and trade cooperation. They also stressed the desire to cooperate at the international level to the benefit of the Romanian and American peoples and in the interest of peace and understanding among all peoples. The Romanian delegation also conducted talks with U.S. businessmen on concrete aspects of the development of current and future bilateral relations, particularly in connection with intensification of trade exchanges and economic cooperation.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION WITH DPRK HOLDS SESSION

AU241342 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] The proceedings of the ninth session of the intergovernment consultative commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the DPRK began in Bucharest today. In the spirit of the understandings and decisions made during talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song, in its first session the commission discussed opportunities for developing and diversifying economic and scientific-technical cooperation in fields of common interest and prospects for expanding Romanian-DPRK trade exchange. The delegations to the session are led by Comrade Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the Romanian side in the commission, and Kang Chin-tae, vice premier of the administration council of the DPRK and chairman of the Korean side in the commission.

NARODNA ARMIYA COMMENTS ON SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

AU240842 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 24 Apr 80

["Without Result"--BTA heading]

[Text] Sofia, April 24 (BTA)--NARODNA ARMIYA maintains that Carter's sanctions against Iran have not brought the results expected by Washington. In a commentary on the meeting of the EEC foreign ministers in Luxembourg, the newspaper notes: "The compromise to which the participants in this meeting have come tells eloquently once again that Western Europe and Japan are far from willing to get involved in the shortsighted anti-Iranian policy of the United States, and even less inclined to take the consequences of this policy". The paper concludes that all these countries, without putting the role of the United States as a military-political leader of the West under question, have been asking themselves ever more frequently of late where the moves of the present Washington administration are leading to?

U.S. ATTEMPT TO RESCUE HOSTAGES IN IRAN REPORTED

LD251220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1105 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Washington, April 25, (TANJUG)--White House news secretary Joseph Powell announced today at a special press conference that a certain number of U.S. military aircraft were (?landing) yesterday on the Iranian territory with the view to trying to rescue the U.S. hostages held in the embassy in Tehran. The attempt failed because, during the action which was only said to have been carried out at a desert airport, two aircraft collided, killing eight and wounding several of the U.S. military personnel.

U.S. President Jimmy Carter has assumed responsibility for the action, says the official announcement which gives a very scant description of the violation of the Iranian territory. The action is underway of the withdrawal of the U.S. commandoes from the Iranian territory and there have been no clashes with Iran's defence forces, it was also reported.

The journalists gathered in the White House press department were told that the full report on the unsuccessful action will be issued by President Carter at seven a.m. Washington time.

From the White House official announcement it can be assumed that the U.S. Armed Forces' action on the Iranian territory was carried out in the night between Thursday and Friday. Regarding the place of action, it was only reported that the aircraft were landing at an airport in the desert, that is, far from Tehran.

Initial estimates by experts here say that the commandoes were carried to Iran by transport planes and were to be transfered to helicopters which were to carry them to the Tehran area.

Further Report on Rescue Attempt

LD251334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0859 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Excerpts] According to the official White House statement it is possible to assume that the action of the American Armed Forces on the Iranian territory was carried out during the night from Thursday to Friday local Iranian time. So far, no information is available as to its duration.

There are no details either about the place where the incursion into Iranian territory took place, except that it is stated that the planes for the action aimed at rescuing hostages landed "at an airfield in the desert," this meaning that the landing of the commando units took place some considerable distance from Tehran.

The first assessments by local experts here say that the commandos were ferried by transport planes and that afterwards helicopters were supposed to take over and--according to plans for the rescue of hostages--ferry commandos to Tehran.

The accident which happened at the airfield seemed to have disrupted the whole undertaking because apart from the eight soldiers who died there were very likely many more wounded. Apart from this, two transport planes were damaged to such an extent that they could not be used for the return of troops, let alone the hostages if they were rescued.

The White House spokesman said quite definitely that the American soldiers had "no clashes" with Iranian forces. This is why the observers here consider that the violation of the Iranian territory took place at an unused airfield or at an airfield with only small Iranian forces.

Because of the lack of details about the action of the American Armed Forces on Iranian territory, observers in Washington tonight assume that the invasion was carried out from airfields in countries friendly to America, and that the rescue of the wounded and the return of the survivors was carried out by helicopters from U.S. aircraft carriers in the Persian Gulf or the Indian Ocean. The exact number of planes, helicopters or American soldiers involved in the violation of Iranian territorial integrity is also not known.

Carter, Vance and Brown were at their White House posts throughout the night. The first official statement on the failure of the attempt to rescue the hostages says that the attempt was made "for humanitarian reasons" and that it was not motivated by "hostile feelings toward Iran or the Iranian people."

The White House especially emphasized that the aim of the action was "the protection of American national interests" and an attempt to eliminate the causes of international crisis. It is said, however, that the United States is determined to continue attempts to ensure safe release of the hostages "in the shortest possible time."

TITO'S CONDITION CONTINUES 'EXCEPTIONALLY GRAVE'

AU251205 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The general state of health of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito is without significant change compared with yesterday, and continues to be exceptionally [Izuzetno] grave. The signs of abatement mentioned yesterday continue. Intensive treatment is being continued.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

MIJATOVIC WARNS AGAINST SUPERPOWER, BLOC RIVALRY

LD240934 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2245 GMT 23 Apr 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Sarajevo, April 23 (TANJUG)--Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic has warned that the growing super-power and bloc rivalry, together with the accelerating arms race, constitutes one of the most dangerous threats to general security and peace in the world.

Mijatovic spoke of the current international situation in addressing the delegates of the Assembly of the Constituent Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, which he represents in the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

The super-power rivalry blocks and stalemates roads leading to the settling of numerous crises and contradictions, Mijatovic said. It is becoming a threat to the independence of states and peoples and is hindering their autonomous development. The nonaligned countries are especially jeopardized, he added. The aggravation of inter-bloc relations is giving rise to concern, Mijatovic said. As a consequence, pressure on the nonaligned and developing countries is being increased with the aim de-stabilizing and weakening these countries and detracting from their autonomous political role and influence in international affairs--all in order to break up their unity, Mijatovic pointed out.

On the other hand, he said, the endeavours of several countries, even those within blocs, for the most direct engagement of the nonaligned movement, are becoming increasingly evident.

These countries consider that the nonaligned movement alone is capable of offering objectively, and proceeding from its well-known principles, real solutions for the elimination of dangerous hotbeds of crisis at this moment.

The whole world is worried. Everybody is expecting suggestions and seeking ways out of the current crisis, said Mijatovic. In particular, all eyes are turned to the nonaligned countries as they are primarily expected to give initiatives and take action for resolving the accumulated problems. The superpowers also want this, but each of them would like to see the nonaligned engaged to its own benefit. The majority of countries demand that the nonaligned take an active part the way they have always been doing on the principles which have been expressing and which are expressing the vital interests of mankind in general.

Mijatovic especially spoke about the prestige of President Tito and Yugoslavia, not only in the movement of the nonaligned, but also in the whole international community. "This has found an expression especially in a situation which, unfortunately, is unfavourable for us, in connection with and during the illness of President Tito", said Mijatovic. Expressed now, more than ever, were the solidarity, appreciation, indebtedness and respect for Yugoslavia and President Tito for all they have done for the world as well as the belief that Yugoslavia will continue along the same road also in the future.

At the same time, this represents a great responsibility and obligation for us, said Mijatovic. Yugoslavia is expected to continue past political activity and to remain always and in every occasion one of the driving forces, in the movement of the nonaligned but also in every situation that calls for the overcoming of international crises and conflicts. "The path being pursued by our country is our duty, and obligation towards the international community. It is also one of the essential proconditions of our own independence", Mijatovic emphasized.

The relations Yugoslavia maintains with all countries, including the leading powers of the military-political blocs--the United States and the Soviet Union--are based on the well-known principles of the policy of nonalignment, Mijatovic said. Yugoslavia attaches particular importance to the development of friendly relations with its neighbours, he added. Yugoslavia lays no claim on and has never demanded, nor will it ever demand any change in its borders with any of the neighbouring countries, the Presidency of Yugoslavia member said.

After speaking of the tasks related to the country's economic stabilization, Mijatovic pointed out that "Yugoslavia has no alternative but to stand by the thesis on an armed people, capable of protecting and defending the achievements of the revolution-freedom, brotherhood and unity, national equality and other revolutionary legacies".

"We remain firmly by the stand that a united strong, socialist, self-management and nonaligned Yugoslavia will offer anyone a chance to 'take care' it. [sentence as received] It is capable of taking care of itself", Mijatovic concluded.

BORBA VIEWS POSITION OF ALBANIANS IN MONTENEGRO

AU241652 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Apr 80 p 4

[S. Vukasinovic report]

[Text] Titograd, April--For centuries the Albanians and the Montenegrins of this area have lived together fraternally. True, their positions were not always the best, but both have always been practically one and the same. They are even more so now.

One had to attend a session of the communal conference of the Titograd League of Communists to understand this. The topical ideopolitical questions pertaining to the position of the peoples and nationalities in the largest Montenegrin commune were discussed. There was an open and comradely discussion and mutual desire was expressed to make their life even better.

The very fact that over 12 percent of the population in this commune is made up of Albanians--there are more than 15,000 Albanian inhabitants--clearly defined the discussion. There was something to discuss: Much has been achieved thus far. Nonetheless, the real tasks are still ahead, because there are still many obligations and requests. There is no need to mention the statement on what has been done, because really much has been done within a brief period. Let us recall that the conclusions of the meeting are actually some of the most concrete that have been adopted in Titograd thus far. The conclusions proceed primarily from general policy, self-management and equality, with the desire to advance the existing state of affairs. There is much work in that connection, particularly for the local organizations of the League of Communists in Tuzi and Zadrijepac. That means that there must be many more members of the League of Communists from that area because there are only a few of them now. The first and most important request is that this area must be developed more rapidly than in the past. It is necessary to draw up a special program, a very concrete program. This in fact means that it is necessary to bring electricity to those few settlements that have not been reached by electricity yet and to accelerate the unjustifiable lag in the modernization and reconstruction of roads. The truth is that nearly every child old enough for primary education is attending school but the schools in this area lack sufficient cadres and materiel and their size is not adequate for their proper function.

It is a real task, but there is money and desire available for it. At Tuzi a kindergarten and very likely also a branch of the Titograd school of music and ballet will soon open. That small township, the center of the Albanian population in this area will also soon obtain a modern school center, a new department store, a new post office; the hall of culture will be reconstructed, the construction of a student hostel is about to begin, a health center should be ready soon as well as two clinics in the area.

The list of obligations facing society to make this region what it could become is long. Opportunities for its development actually exist, particularly in agriculture, which has brought prosperity to its inhabitants, especially those who live and work in the vicinity of the Lake Scutari.

As was heard at this meeting, the inhabitants of the area are prepared to allocate large funds from their hard-earned income for joint progress, not only for their nationality, but also for the commune and Montenegro as a whole.

PCF STATEMENT ON PARIS CONFERENCE OMITS DOUBTS ON OUTCOME

LD250918 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0801 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, April 24 (TANJUG)- ording to a statement of the French Communist Party [PCF] leadership, the Paris conference of European communist and workers' parties on peace and disarmament has been prepared through extensive consultations. It has a precise agenda and it represents an initiative in harmony with the interests of European peoples.

The statement issued by the French Communist Party Politburo and published in this morning's issue of L'HUMANITE, also asserts that a "significant participation" has been secured and that "all signs point to very positive results". The statement does not mention, however, that a number of communist parties, among which some large West European ones, are not sending their representatives to the Paris meeting.

The statement also does not cite their reserves and doubts that, under the present international circumstances, the Paris conference will give positive results, especially because current problems call for the rallying of all progressive and peace-loving forces.

WORLD TRADE UNION CONFERENCE CONTINUES IN BELGRADE

Attempts To Unseat Tunisia, Egypt

LD241110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1028 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade--The participants in the World Trade Union Conference on Development adopted by acclamation the proposal of the Presidium and its chairman, Mika Spiljak, that this gathering should not specifically deal with the demand by the group of Arab delegations to deny the participation of the Egyptian and Tunisian delegations.

Unanimously welcoming the decision of the Presidium and the chairman of the conference to stick to the present course, its participants decided at their morning session to continue the general debate, that is "to set aside what separates us" and to concentrate on "what we have in common."

Thus yesterday's declaration by 12 Arab delegations and the General Secretariat of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions which, among other things, demanded the exclusion of the Egyptian and Tunisian delegations from the conference, was only taken note of. Thus the Egyptian delegate, who last night asked to reply to the positions expressed in the declaration, has been denied the right to speak, which means that other requests to make similar speeches will also not be entertained.

The conference continues its work in spirit of unity and solidarity, although it expressed undivided regret because of the absence of the Arab delegations. Accepting the statement by the conference chairman, the participants, however, confirmed that they in no way condoned the violation of trade union rights and freedoms in Tunisia, nor the Camp David agreements between Egypt and Israel which, it was emphasized here today again, do not lead to a lasting, just and comprehensive solution of the conflict and crisis in the Middle East.

Bulgarian Envoy's Speech

AU242038 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade, April 24 (BTA correspsondent)--Today at the World Trade Union Conference on Development, the floor was taken by Mr Georgi Borgov, secretary of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and leader of the Bulgarian trade union delegation to the conference. He said that the Bulgarian trade unions were ready to cooperate consistently and actively with the trade unions of other countries for the successful solution of the problems raised by the conference.

Imperialism and the multinational monopolies, the Bulgarian speaker went on, are not interested in the establishment of a new economic order in the world, for this one secures maximum profits for them. For this reason the establishment of the new economic order requires the expansion and the strengthening of the united workers' front and a resolute and uncompromising struggle against the exploitation policy of the monopolies.

Pointing out that the imperialist circles are again fomenting tension in the world, Mr Borgov recalled the words of Mr Todor Zhivkov from his speech at a session of the National Council of the Fatherland Front that "the rescue measure for Europe and the world is the limitation and the total discontinuation of the arms race, decreasing the parameters of military confrontation and taking a determined course towards disarmament. This is the general foreign political line of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, of our party, of all the fraternal parties and states.

"This is the policy of the international communist and workers movement, of the national liberation, democratic and peace-loving for[illegible]" The Bulgarian Trade Unions, said Mr Borgov, support this policy completely and work for its translations into reality.

Stressing that the problems of the developing countries cannot be solved without an end being put to the arms race, the leader of the Bulgarian trade union delegation said that this can be achieved through the rallying of the ranks of the international trade union movement, through strengthening the international workers' solidarity and the unity of action in the struggle for lasting peace, security and cooperation between peoples. In conclusion the Bulgarian representative reassured the delegates to the conference that the Bulgarian trade unions will continue to support the struggle of the workers in the developing countries for the abolition of the remnants of colonialism and neocolonialism, for reforming the international economic relations onto an equitable and democratic base.

DRAGOSAVAC RECEIVES BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR, VIEWS COOPERATION

LD241432 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1416 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today received Rayko Nikolov, ambassador of the Bulgarian People's Republic to Yugoslavia, at the latter's request. During the conversation held on this occasion, cooperation between the two parties and countries, as well as some international questions, were discussed.

SAWPY COMMITTEE REVIEWS ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE EXERCISES

AU250959 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Apr 80 p 4

[V.K. report]

[Text] Belgrade, 22 April--In the last 5 years the traditional exercise "Nothing Must Surprise Us," an important manifestation of socialization of the society's defense and protection measures which was initiated in Croatia, has grown into a form of activity of the Socialist Alliance. It has become a special kind of annual review of activity in the testing of the society's organization and preparedness for defense and protection. The exercise has assumed a general social significance and has all the characteristics of mass political and mobilizing activity, it was pointed out at today's session of the Coordination Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium presided over by Col Gen Dane Petkovski.

Members of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Presidium of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia also attended this session and participated in the review of the experiences of mass actions in the republics and provinces in the fields of all-people's defense and social self-protection and in the discussion on the further preparation of the youth for participation in all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The extent of the self-initiative and voluntary participation of millions of children, young people, working people and citizens, the strong positive political attitude and orientation of the workers class and the manifested readiness and determination of the people to defend and preserve freedom and independence are reflected in the fact that similar exercises have been organized in all republics and provinces. In Montenegro the exercise is held under the slogan "Unity in Defense and Protection," in Slovenia, Croatia and Serbia it is held under the slogan "Nothing Must Surprise Us" and in Macedonia and Vojvodina it is held under the slogan "All in Defense and Protection."

Even though this action of testing the knowledge and determination in the country's defense is being held this year for the first time in Serbia, nearly one million participants, following the example of other republics, announced their participation in Belgrade alone as early as the very beginning of the action.

COMPOSITION OF NEW SAWPY PRESIDIUM ANNOUNCED

LD212252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0825 GMT 21 Apr 80

["Composition of the SAWPY Presidium"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--From Bosnia-Hercegovina: Seid Maglajlija (ex officio), Todo Kurtovic and Dr Franjo Kozul.

From Montenegro: Cedomir Djuranovic (ex officio), Nenad Bucin and Petar Rakocevic.

From Croatia: Marjan Cvetkovic (ex officio), Marin Cetinic and Milan Rakas.

From Macedonia: Krste Markovski (ex officio), Risto Dzunov and Azem Zulficari.

From Slovenia: Mitja Ribicic (ex officio), Zora Tomic and Zoran Polic.

From Serbia: Dragomir Milojevic (ex officio), Zivan Vasiljevic and Aleksandar Bakocevic.

From Kosovo: Mihajlo Zvicer (ex officio), and Klu Siroka.

From Vojvodina: Dusan Popovic (ex officio), and Istavn Rajcan.

From the LCY Central Committee: Dobroslav Culafic and Hamdija Pozderac.

From the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia: Mika Siljak and Rade Galeb.

From the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia Federal Committee: Kosta Badj and Vladimir Scekic.

From the League of Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federal Conference: Desanka Milosavljevic and Darko Mrvos.

From the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy: Ilija Vakic.

From the Yugoslav People's Army: Dane Petkovski.

From the Yugoslav Cooperative Federation: Stojan Milenkovic.

The president of the Conference for Questions of Social Position of Women of Yugoslavia and Dr Ivan Lovric, director of the Borba Newspaper publishing and printing organization, are also ex officio members of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium.